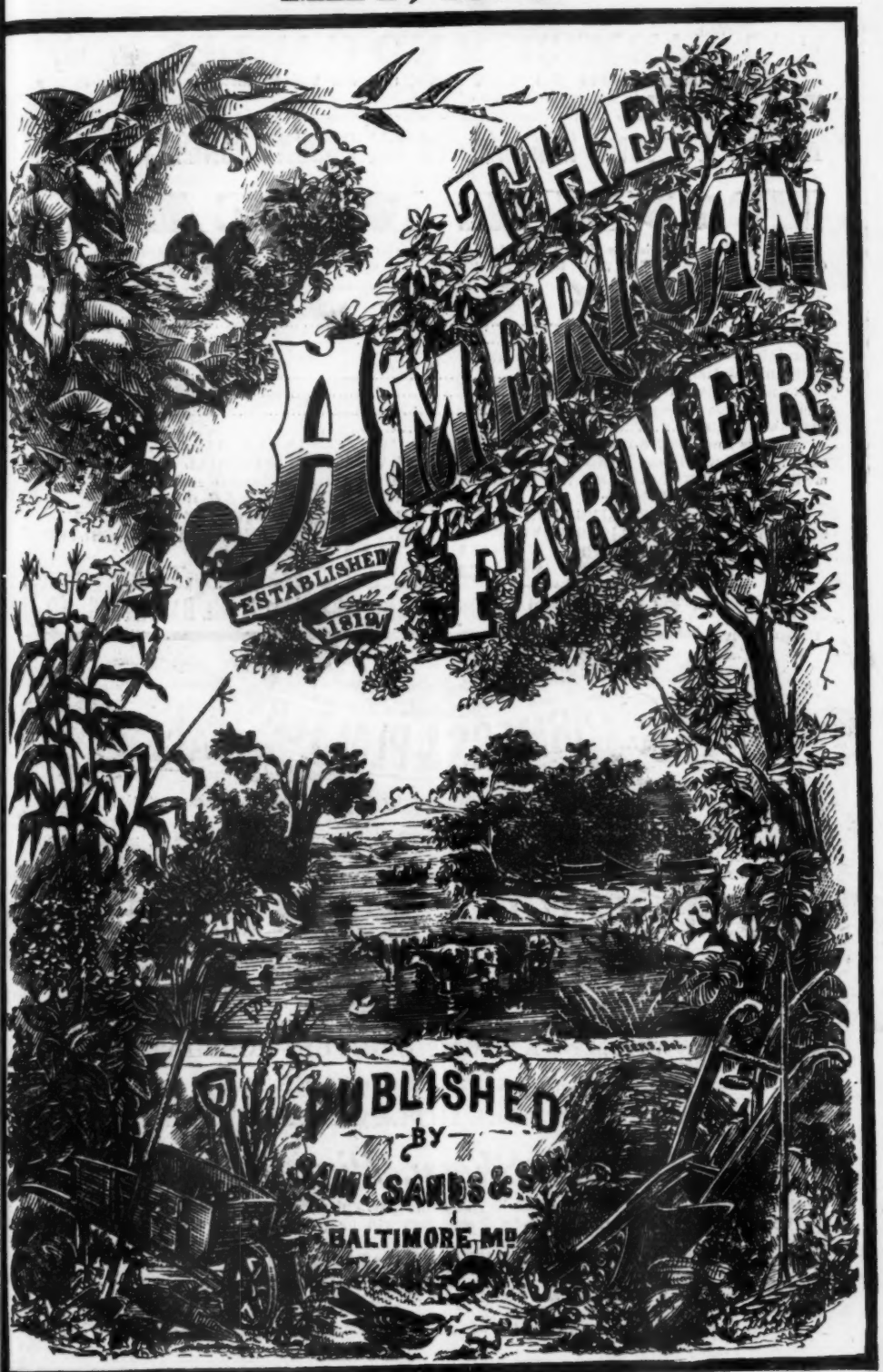
MAY, 1874.



$1.50 a YEAR. . . . . OFFICE, No. 9 NORTH STREET, Near Baltimore St.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE that can find by analysis or otherwise any adulteration whatever in my manufacture of Bone.

No heavy Bones taken out for Bone Black, or other purposes.

The First Manufacturer in America that sold GROUND BONES by WEIGHT.

PURE BONE DUST AND

BONE MEAL

from Slaughter-house Bones, twenty-five years the standard for purity and excellence.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF P. B. WILSON, No. 32 SECOND STREET, BALTIMORE, July 30, 1873.

Joshua Horner, Jr.—Dear Sir: The following is the result of analysis of a sample of your Bone Dust drawn by myself from a lot of seven tons lying in your warehouse:

Moisture, (deter. at 212° F.)	3.74 per cent.
Organic Matter	40.12 per cent.
Containing—Nitrogen, 4.08; Ammonia 4.95.	
Inorganic Matter	56.14 per cent.
Containing Phosphoric Acid	24.52 per cent.
Containing Bone Phosphate of Lime	53.52 per cent.
Insoluble Matter	2 51 per cent.

This is the BEST SAMPLE OF BONE DUST I CAN FIND IN THE MARKET, and call your especial attention to the LARGE PERCENTAGES OF VALUABLE MATERIAL for the improvement of the soil, and to the SMALL PERCENTAGES of moisture and insoluble matter

Respectfully, etc, P. B. WILSON, *Analytical and Consulting Chemist.*

PREPARED FOR DRILLING, AND PACKED IN BAGS, 167 LBS. EACH, AT $45 PER TON. DISSOLVED OR VITRIOLIZED BONE, $48 PER TON. BONE ASH, GROUND AND DISSOLVED, $42 AND $48 PER TON. FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

JOSHUA HORNER, JR.

54 S. Gay Street, 178 Forrest Street and Corner Chew and Stirling Streets, BALTIMORE, MD.



We will purchase and have carefully shipped, by whatever mode of transportation may be designated:

FERTILIZERS of every description sold in this market—and there is, probably, no other city in the Union which offers better facilities for this purpose. We will buy, and deliver from the Peruvian Agent's Warehouses, whenever the order is sufficiently large to warrant it,

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Also the various **PHOSPHATIC GUANOS** imported into this port; **BONE DUST** from the best manufactures of this vicinity or the cheaper kinds from a distance, as may be ordered by the purchaser;

Land Plaster, Oil Vitriol, and all Chemicals Required

In the manufacture of HOME MANURES, or SUPERPHOSPHATES from the most reliable factories.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY, Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS.

All kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY at manufacturers' prices. Likewise,

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

Of the improved breeds. In this vicinity, in some particular kinds of stock, a better selection can be made than elsewhere, and special attention will be given to buying and forwarding such animals as may be ordered.

TERMS CASH (or its equivalent.)

Sam'l Sands & Son,

No. 9 North St., near Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

THE

AMERICAN FARMER.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . . *Virg.*

PUBLISHED BY SAML. SANDS & SON, BALTIMORE, MD.

VOL. III.—No. 5.] MAY, 1874. [NEW SERIES.

Agricultural Investigations.

We have already noticed the reception of the Report, delivered in the form of an Address before the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, by Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Practical Agriculture in the State Agricultural College of that State—and we refer to it again for the purpose of showing, independent of its peculiar merits, the singular coincidence of the results which have been more recently arrived at and announced by men of the highest intelligence and scientific attainments, both in this country and Europe, upon the subject of the use of Manures, organic and inorganic. The presentations given in the experiments of Dr. Pendleton, are in accordance with the views presented in the March No. of the *Farmer*, (a number, by-the-by, we believe, never surpassed by any ever before issued, for practical, plain instruction upon every branch of agriculture,) and we must be excused before closing this article, for referring back to the remarks made in it upon the subject, which we consider as the all-absorbing question of the day, to the farmer,—that of manures and their application to the soil.

In his remarks under the head of *Vegetable Manures*, Dr. Pendleton thus gives the result of one of his numerous experiments:—

"The importance of vegetable mould to be used in conjunction with fertilizers was tested as follows: One row *with enough mold from the woods* to half fill the furrow, with ammoniated phosphate at the rate of 220 lbs. per acre, made 990 lbs. of seed cotton. The fertilizer *without the mold* made 742 lbs.; the natural soil 432 lbs. The fertilizer with the vegetable mold made 128 per cent. on production; without it only 71 per cent., showing that the presence of organic matter in a soil adds much to its production when fertilizers are used."

Here is the important point we wish to bring prominently to the attention of the reader—it has been deeply impressed upon our minds for years, and induced us constantly to reiterate our earnest appeals to the agriculturists of the country, so that sometimes we were almost afraid that our earnestness would be considered a work of supererogation, and insulting to the common sense of our readers; but we had not lived in vain, to the period of life which we have just reached, (having this 10th day of April entered upon our 75th year,) without having realized the importance of that remark in the good book, of the necessity of "line upon line, and precept upon precept," to impress even great truths upon the minds of men—and if such is the case with matters which pertain to so important a subject as their eternal welfare, of how much more necessity is it in regard to things of a merely temporal character.

The great rage for Peruvian guano, some years ago, which many of our readers will well remember, induced many of our farmers to believe that at last the Philosopher's stone, which was to turn every thing into gold, had been discovered, and that they were now to be relieved from the severe labor of saving and hauling the manure made in the barn-yard to their fields, for the fertilization of the soil. The imagination became so excited, that it was almost thought to be only necessary to take a little of the stuff in the breeches pocket to the land upon which the seed was sown, and sprinkle it thereon, when lo and behold! a splendid crop was to be realized upon a soil which before would not produce the quantity sown upon it. The result, for one or two crops, seemed to justify the extravagant expectations, and the natural consequence ensued, the neglect of supplying the land with the proper materials for the production of mould, upon which the guano could act. Those constituents which were still left inactive in the soil, before the application of the ammonia in the guano, which brought

them into action, soon became exhausted, and the result was, that the "latter end of that" soil "was worse than the first."

But to our purpose, of giving the testimony of one of the ablest and most earnest of the scientific men of our country, who adds *practice* to *theory*, to establish the principles enunciated by him. After giving the above quoted experiment, Dr. Pendleton proceeds to show the importance of husbanding the vegetable matters of the soil, and demonstrates the fact that when a good crop of grass, weeds or of pea vines or other plants has decayed in a soil, there is enough of all the mineral substances left in an available condition, *except phosphoric acid*, to make a fair crop of any of the farm products. We cannot, for want of space, give the reasoning of Dr. P. upon this point in detail at this time, although we had marked off for insertion the whole chapter upon it in his report; but it will answer our present purpose to give his concluding remarks thereon. He had already shown the necessity of vegetable matter, to make a good crop of cotton, corn or peas, and that a piece of land run in cotton for a number of years, will rapidly be deprived, not only of its nitrogen, but its phosphoric acid, and gradually of its potash and its magnesia—and adds that—

"In a system of rational agriculture, *it is quite as important to husband the organic matter of the soil*, as it is to apply fertilizers of any kind: That one of the most important processes for obtaining soluble mineral food for plants, *is to furnish the land with vegetable matter* by a proper rotation of crops: That the mineral substances of plants become, in the very process which dissolves them, available for a succeeding generation of vegetable growth, by the extreme mechanical fineness to which they are reduced, and the action upon them of the ammonia and carbonic acid, escaping from the albuminoids during the process of decay."

Here is told the whole story, and the result of the experiment given above is the proof positive of the correctness of the data upon which he bases his theory, that the organic manures given or returned to the soil, will supply all the elements necessary for a crop *except phosphoric acid*—the amount of which, lost to the soil by the sale of the grain, hay, milk, cotton or other products, must be supplied by the application of the bone or other phosphate of lime to make good that of which the land had been deprived by the products sold therefrom.

We will now, in connexion herewith, refer to the letters published in our number for March, which shows the same discussions upon the identical question, so earnestly brought to the attention of our people on this side of the water, are going on at this very moment in the older countries of Europe. Our intelligent French correspondent alludes to it in the March *Farmer*, and again refers to the same subject in his subsequent letter, given in our April edition. In the first letter, he says:

"Farm-yard manure is becoming more than ever the *basis* of the soil's fertility; but this manure even *is not a complete manure in itself;* nor yet an adequate source for *restituting* to the land, *what cultured crops abstract.* Hence, why science is an invaluable aid, in indicating those substances which can be of service to agriculture, when not of higher value for the wants of industry. Hence, also, *the importance of commercial manures.*"

And allusion is made to the discovery of the large deposits of mineral phosphates, of late, to supply the waste of time. In the subsequent letter (and let us beg of the reader to go over the whole of it again, carefully, for it contains much useful information) he intimates that "the want of so much manure by the farmer, may explain the discussions taking place on commercial fertilizers and manures in general"—and adds, that there are "a few good principles to remember: that agriculture ought *never to neglect any substance capable of increasing the produce of the soil;* that commercial manures, whether artificial, like sulphate of ammonia, &c., or natural, like guano or nitrate of soda, ought only to be viewed *as supplemental fertilizers*, to make good *what the farm itself cannot produce, and repay the soil;* that only the 'marvelous' manures announced should be received with suspicion, and that while analysis can reveal the richness of a manure, it cannot prescribe authoritatively for all the wants of the soil."

And he shows that the fertilizers even of the highest and most costly kinds, should be considered as but "*aids to farm-yard manure.*" If we had never written or published any thing else of value to our agricultural readers in a series of years, now reaching to more than a common lifetime, than the facts presented herewith, we would say with all confidence, that we will not have lived in vain, if we can be instrumental in inducing the agriculturists of the country, and particularly of the South, to take heed to these teachings. And here we will add some hints from our German correspondent's letter, also given in our March number, upon the same subject as that upon which we have been treating—but in addition to which he treats upon another branch of the same, in his allusion to the great importance of preserving the liquid manures of the farm, which are of no less value than the solids, and which by mismanagement or neglect, are almost entirely lost to the farmer. Mr. Wenig, our correspondent alluded to, shows the absolute necessity for the care of the organic manures of the farm, to secure all the mineral as well as the organic constituents therein. He says: "Stable dung is considered in our country as the best, cheapest and surest manure of all, and every farmer ought to strive to preserve this manure in

its highest strength until it reaches the roots of our plants"—and he goes on to urge very strongly upon the farmer to preserve the urine of animals, as in it we find "mostly nitrogen, potassa, soda and salt," which are very soluble; whilst in the "solid excrements we find mostly carbon, lime, magnesia, silicious earth and phosphoric acid." The whole letter is one of much value, and will no doubt have attracted the attention of every one interested in this all-important subject. We would add to these extracts, another from Mr. D. Dickson, of Georgia, also published in our March *Farmer*, upon the same subject, in which this advice is given, that:—

"*In using commercial fertilizers, you should not overlook the point of saving home manures. The more manures bought, the more home manures should be saved and applied to the farm.*"

Thus we find, that our most earnest entreaties for years past, to our readers, are now being seconded by the experience and researches of the most eminent men of Europe and America—that in the use of the fertilizers which are furnished them by commerce, they must not neglect the humus or mold producing qualities derived from the barn-yard and compost manures—and that the use of these *organic* manures thus preserved, renders far more effective the *inorganic* or mineral fertilizers furnished by commerce.

☞ In connection with the subject treated above, we intended to add a synopsis of the results of several other of the experiments made by Dr. Pendleton, but must defer them till our next. These experiments are of great value, and especially to cotton-growers, for whom they are more particularly intended, and should be studied by every one who is fully impressed with the necessity of saving labor and of growing the largest crops upon the smallest area of land.

Means of Improving Lands.

(PRACTICAL FARMING—D. DICKSON, GA.)

Rotation of crops is one of the means of improving land. Deep and deeper ploughing every year, and incorporation of vegetable mold, even if you have to resort to two vegetable crops on the same land the same year; returning the whole proceeds of the cotton plant to the soil, except the cotton lint; making as much manure under the shelter as possible; and using as much litter to absorb the whole of the urine and excrements of the stock and no more. These comprise my system of improving land.

All the scrapings from the low lands and fence corners, swamp mud, muck out of the ponds and bottoms, use to the full extent you have teams and labor to do, spreading it over the land.

Use commercial manures on all crops planted, from one up to eight hundred pounds to the acre of "Dickson's Compound." All land should be subsoiled, at least once in three or four years, and, if you have the means, it will pay to subsoil every year. You should never run more than one course without subsoiling. I do not consider soil up to its full capacity, until you have twelve inches of soil, and six inches of subsoil. The greatest of all the means of improving land is to use the commercial manures every year, because you not only improve the land, but it will also pay you to use them, out of the crops grown. I consider this the philosopher's stone in all farming. You may talk of machinery, but there is no such thing as labor saving, if you neglect manures. These are the greatest labor-saving machinery that can be adapted to the planter's use. While other machinery might exhaust the land, these will draw greater crops and still improve the lands. But at the same time, while I consider them the greatest means of saving labor, they give you capital to increase your labor-saving machinery in the same proportion that they increase your crops. I would not deter the farmer from all labor-saving machinery. I look upon manures and machinery as the best means that can add to our present labor.

In all instances, before you commence improving land, the land should be well drained or hill-side ditched. There is no such thing as improving land without draining it where it needs it, or using the means to prevent the fertilizer from being washed off after they have been placed in the soils.

There is another means of improving land by turning in vegetable matter. Poor land will not produce vegetable matter sufficient to improve the land materially, without the use of commercial or other fertilizers, to increase the quantity of the green crops to be turned in. By the use of fertilizers, you can get two green crops a year to turn in, either of grass, peas, weeds or clover, and cultivated grasses where they would succeed, where, otherwise, you could get but one. The object of turning in these green crops is to gain all the crops need from the atmosphere, besides what they get from the subsoil. The carbon from the decaying green crops is a retainer of the ammonia until the crop draws it out either from the rain or snow, or its own decomposition. We have already stated that rest is one of the means of improving land. While the land is at rest decomposition goes on all the time as though the crops were there, and the rest helps to make the decomposition of the vegetable mold ready for the crop that follows the year afterwards. Rest gives you a year's supply of vegetable mold to make another crop with.

Preserving Barn-Yard Manure.

A striking illustration of the value of manure made in the barn-yard, by preserving it from the influence of the weather, is presented in the experiment lately made by Lord Kinnaird, a Scotch land-owner and farmer. Four acres of good soil were measured, two of them were manured with ordinary barn-yard manure, and two with an equal quantity of manure from the covered sheds. The whole was planted with potatoes. The products of each acre were as follows:

Potatoes treated with barnyard manure.

One acre produced..... 272 bushels
One acre produced .....298 bushels

Potatoes manured from the covered sheds.

One acre produced.....443 bushels
One acre produced.....471 bushels

The next year the land was sown with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

Wheat on land treated with barn yard manure.

One acre produced 41 bushels 19 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).

One acre produced 42 bushels 38 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).

Wheat on land manured from the covered sheds.

One acre produced 55 bushels 5 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).

One acre produced 53 bushels 47 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).

The straw also yielded one-third more upon the land fertilized with the manure from the covered stalls than upon that to which the ordinary manure was applied.

In view of these facts, we hope that our farmers will give this subject their full attention for their own benefit, and in making shelter or stalls for stock, it might be done with a view to the increase of manure under the cattle, as it is not removed before it is intended for use, if it is likely to remain there for months.

[FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.]

The Value of Virginia Lands.

A Chapter from the Orange R. R. Book.

The W. C., V. M. & G. S. Railroad passes through the county of Orange, Va., from the Rapidan river to the Albemarle county line, about one mile north of the very progressive and flourishing village of Gordonsville, which claims, and claims with apparent justice, to become, if it is not already, the great railroad centre of Piedmont Virginia. The whole length of road within the county is about sixteen miles, nearly equally divided between its red and grey land.

No portion of the globe can be more blessed with purity of air and salubrity of climate. The waters of the red lands are indeed often discolored by the soil, yet they are soft, cool and healthful. The springs, though not bold, are numerous and never failing; and it is rare, indeed, that a valley is found without its abundant stream of pure water.

Such is the healthfulness of the climate, that even the most transient visitor, at any season of the year, feels himself invigorated by breathing its pure air when walking, riding or hunting through its varied and beautiful hills.

Whilst it may not have sprung up with the mushroom suddenness of some of the far western towns, there is probably no village in any of the old settled States, which has advanced more rapidly than Gordonsville has done since the close of the Confederate War. Prior to that struggle, though the shipping point for the produce of the surrounding country, it was a place of little business, with not more than 300 inhabitants. It attained some notoriety during the war, its importance arising from its being a point of railroad junction. Its occupation was an object of desire to all the commandants of the Federal forces; and near as it was to their lines, it is a little remarkable that this village and a small area around it was never in their possession. It claims to have a population of 1,500, with 40 stores and places of business, 4 manufacturing establishments, 6 blacksmith shops, 7 hotels and boarding-houses, 1 newspaper, 3 practicing physicians, 2 lawyers, 4 churches, 6 schools, and 3 livery stables, with a bank ready to commence business, but temporarily delayed by the late financial difficulties. The buildings, almost all of wood, have been put up hastily, and are frail and perishable, yet there are many of them in good taste and well suited to the purposes for which they are intended. It must continue to be a place of considerable trade, as most of Green and Madison, a portion of Albemarle and Orange, and a few farms in Louisa, are tributary to it as their place of sales and purchases. Nothing can sap its prosperity but changes in the rail system, not to be expected, unless at a very distant day.

Crossing from Culpeper, the railroad enters the red lands of the southwest mountain range, famed of old as the nursery of statesmen, among whom we may name Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Taylor, who reached the Presidency, and three of the Barbours, all of whom filled very elevated positions in the republic.

But whilst we must ever cherish the fame and venerate the memories of our illustrious dead, there are other considerations more within the sphere of this article,—more utilitarian, and therefore more interesting to the present incoming generation.

These red lands have been very fertile, but have been much impoverished by a series of exhausting crops, by superficial plowing, and by general careless and slovenly farming. Their recuperative power, however, is great, and they respond readily to any effort at improvement.

I will not attempt to enumerate their many good qualities, yet there is one which I cannot pass unnoticed, as proper attention seems never to have been called to it, and it is probably the peculiarity which constitutes its greatest merit. I allude to the natural under-drainage of almost the whole surface. A sub-soil of yellow clay, nearly approaching rock in hardness, underlies these lands. This sub-soil is split up by numerous fissures which descend to a very great depth.—During long spells of wet, the water goes down through these fissures, and roots of plants are thus released from an excess of moisture; whilst in times of drought it comes back by capillary attraction to nourish them. Hence we find these hills retaining their verdure, whilst on adjacent lands, which had remained wet much longer, all is parched and dried up. For this reason, too, they dry off and are ready for the plow, when other lands for days, often for weeks, are too wet for cultivation. A few days of warm sun, even in winter, will dry the red roads, whilst the grey roads once wet in the fall usually remain wet till spring. It is doubtless attributable to this that, though the county is hilly and often abrupt, it rarely (never, indeed, except from very bad management,) washes into gullies. The well-known warmth of this soil is perhaps, measurably at

least, due to the same cause. This warmth is shown by less effects from frost in spring and in fall, less formation of ice in winter, and earlier as well as later vegetation.

Nature has done here, and done most thoroughly, what in other sections has to be done at a great outlay of labor, what is never so well done, and what the hand of time is ever at work to undo. It is difficult to over-estimate the advantage of this under-drainage. Its necessity is shown by occasional spots known as water-galls, which continue too wet until they become too hard for the plow, and upon which the most liberal application of manure seems to have little if any effect. Fortunately they are not numerous, rarely large, and may be readily released by well-located drains.

With all the good qualities of these lands, it must be admitted that they are justly called foul lands. They have a propensity to throw up sassafras, briars, and such like nuisances,—a propensity which has been encouraged by the careless husbandry which has long prevailed with our farmers. These nuisances, however, will and do yield to careful culture; especially are they subdued by an introduction of the grasses, a moderate use of the hoof, and a liberal application of plaster. Red-land farms measurably clear of such growth can now be shown.

In evidence of this, I will notice the farm of Mr. R. B. Haxall. Several of us remember it as once a waste of briars and sassafras. It is now comparatively clean, and most of the fields are covered with a fine turf, and carrying a large number of horses, cattle and sheep. Such is the result of attention and liberal management through a series of years.

The crops usually grown, and probably best suited to these lands, are grass, corn, tobacco, wheat and oats, valuable perhaps in the order named.

As a grass-growing and grazing country, this should yield precedence to no portion of our own or any neighboring State. When I claim that these grass lands, properly treated, will graze and fatten as many or even more bullocks to a given area than the rich turf of the valley, or even than Wythe, Pulaski and the adjacent counties of southwest Virginia, the position may seem bold, by many it will be considered absurd, yet I think it can be sustained. The climate of those sections is more humid. Their rains are more frequent, their dews more constant and heavier; hence, their grasses are more luxuriant, but far less nutritious. Every grazier is aware, that during long-continued wet seasons the grasses become succulent and cease to fatten, whilst he is often surprised to find his stock thriving rapidly on what he esteems "a short bite." Now, this, I think, is measurably the character of these grasses compared with our own. The character, too, of the cattle grazed reflects itself on the land. Unconsciously to ourselves, we esteem a field richer if we see it stocked with a noble herd of short-horns, than when grazed by the ill-formed scrubs which prevail through our section. Let it be remembered, too, that we have full six weeks more of grazing season. Our springs are three weeks earlier, and our falls three weeks later than those of the valley or southwest Virginia, adding thus about one-sixth to the grazing time of the year. Certainly, this must be admitted an important advantage, especially as the feeding time of winter is shortened to the same extent. Whether or not these views are just as to cattle grazing, it will scarcely be questioned that our red hills are the favored home of sheep. Well drained hills to graze and sleep on, pure and abundant water, winters not too cold nor summers too hot, grasses abundant but not too luxuriant or succulent, our sheep are always healthy, and foot-ail, rot and all other diseases often so fatal to sheep, are rarely found in our flocks.—With common western ewes, a farmer may triple and often quadruple his outlay in fifteen or eighteen months. This, too, with a very small consumption of grain or other provender. There can be no better corn land than ours. I have recently heard of a field yielding from 40 to 100 bushels (8 to 20 barrels) to the acre this season—all hill land and without fertilizer of any kind. Crops of 10 barrels to the acre are certainly not unusual. As a tobacco soil ours cannot claim a high position. Its yield is from 800 to 1,000 or 1,200 lbs. per acre; good shipping but not fancy tobacco, for extreme prices. Ours is not a first class wheat soil, though 40 bushels to the acre is said to be made sometimes. This point is not often reached, even on the best acres of a field. Oats is a subordinate crop often fed unthreshed, and the yield per acre rarely noted. But little attention has been given to fruits,—enough, however, to show the adaptation of the soil to all those fruits which belong to a temperate climate. It is especially propitious to the apple, cherry, and pear, all of which come here to the highest perfection. The culture of the grape has been commenced by Dr. Cadmus near Gordonsville, with fair prospect of success. He has prepared very extensive wine cellars, and both his wines and brandies are pronounced good by those who have tried them. Passing from the red lands, the railroad enters what is known as the limestone valley, from a small vein of limestone which traverses the State, extending into Maryland and North Carolina.

The flats of this valley are extensive and well suited to meadows, and hay ought to be its leading crop. The hills are thin, but might doubtless be made rich by the limestone which seems to have been placed here for that purpose. Lower down, this valley, as it approaches the river, widens considerably and has within its area several of the best-cultivated farms of the county, conspicuous among which is that of Mr. Crenshaw. About four miles southeast of Madison Run Station, is a district known as the Orange Springs or Pamunkey Settlements, having a thrifty, industrious and hospitable population. Here are probably the best wheat and tobacco lands of our county, and the farming as a whole is probably better than in any other section.—These lands are cleaner and more easily cultivated, but not equal to the red lands either for grass or corn.

Northwest from Orange Court-House, near to a point known as Poplar Run, is a small district of very valuable land, equal, if not superior, to any hill lands of the county. They are more cleanly and more easily cultivated, whilst they are believed to be quite as productive as the red lands in grass, tobacco, and all the cereals. Con-

spicuous in this section is the farm of Dr. Revely. The waters from the western slope of near five miles of the southwest range pass through this little farm, giving a large area of rich meadow land, the alluvial deposits on some of which are almost inexhaustible. Under the excellent management of its present owner, it is destined to become one of the best (if not the very best) grass farms of Piedmont Virginia.

The lands around Somerset and Barboursville are many of them valuable, but to go into a full description of all would further expand an article already, perhaps, extended to too great length.

Such is a fair and by no means an exaggerated presentation of the agricultural resources of the county, whilst its undeveloped minerals are believed by many to be yet more valuable. The location of this region is all that could be asked. Midway between tide-water and the mountain ranges of the State, it is removed from the malaria of the one, whilst the other guards it from the chilling blasts of winter. Midway between the capital of the State and that of the Union, it has ready access to each and to all the Atlantic cities of the northern States. Already its butter and its fruits have sought a market in New York. Two great railroads are now offering it the facilities of travel, and competing for the transportation of its products, while the completion of the Orange and Fredericksburg, which cannot be long delayed, will place it in connection with the Great Pennsylvania Central. What interior section can offer similar advantages to the immigrant? and must it not at an early day be densely peopled with an industrious, enterprising and thrifty population?

JOHN WILLIS.

Corn Culture in the Gunpowder Agl. Club.

S. M. PRICE.—For a large yield he would prefer taking a clover sod and plow in the fall; would put in nice order and if barn yard manure to spare, he would manure; if not, he would use plaster and ashes dropped on the hill after planting. Then, thordugh cultivation.

I. M. PRICE.—Would take a clover sod of as many years standing as he could afford (3 or 4.) If clay soil, he would plow in the fall 8 to 10 inches. Light loam would be better plowed as late in spring as admissible. Thinks manure cannot be used more profitably than on corn. Thorough and deep cultivation is essential, but previous to rooting; it is injurious afterwards. Is much in favor of plaster on corn used soon after the corn comes up. Has seen good effect sown broadcast when corn was 2 feet high. He believed drilling would increase the yield.

W. W. MATTHEWS.—Likes to take a sod for corn, and plow in the fall 8 to 10 inches. Would cultivate thoroughly and thinks manure can be used on corn with profit. Close planting gives a larger yield, but it requires strong ground, a good season and thorough cultivation. If the ground is properly prepared in the first place there is no more trouble in working the drilled or closely planted corn than any other. He works first with smoothing harrow till corn is 8 inches high, then the drag; with proper previous preparation this answers without plowing.

JOS. BOSLEY.—Gave his experience with the repeat of 4 acres (already published) Estimate in following figures of gross profit and cost: grain at home $50; fodder, $15; husks, $3;—total $68. Manure, cultivation and harvesting, $23; clear profit $45 per acre.

A. J. GENT.—Would select a sod. There should be thorough working before planting; it is preferable to working afterwards; it is more profitable to plant less breadth, work and manure better.

ED. SCOTT.–Thought the profit of improving the land should be kept most prominently in view, so that it should be better after the corn comes off. The age of the sod would be an item in raising a large crop; the longer the land has been lying idle the better the yield will be. Would lime and manure if necessary; early planting succeeds best; plows always in the fall. From observation thinks the largest yield with least expense can be obtained from drilling.

D. GORSUCH.—For the largest yield he would take a good sod and use plenty of manure on the surface. Looks on the corn crop as one of the best. Likes a sod several years old, if ten all the better, otherwise a clover sod the second year with the clover fallen on it and turned under. Would plow in the fall 8 to 10 inches; would not work up early in the spring, but quite thoroughly when he did, always finishing with the smoothing harrow. Plants with the corn drill. In working, the smoothing harrow should be used every 7 or 8 days. With this implement to check the very appearance of filth, the Woolsey harrow to work close to the row, and the shovel, the corn can be kept clean all the time, dispensing with any necessity for hoeing.

Mr. G. referred to the heavy corn crop of Mr. Dickey, of Washington Co., Pa., (33 bbls. per acre,) which by his calculation netted a cash balance of $100 per acre. Quoted further from Mr. Harris, the well-known "Walks and Talks" writer of the *American Agriculturist*, to prove the profitableness of the corn crop. He considered it the sheet anchor of American farming. It pays better than any other crop we raise. It is a boon to this country. The English envy us this crop and appreciate it so highly as to import it largely for feeding. Mr. G. enlarged on its many advantages as food for man and beast. Questioned in reference to the drill, he stated that it required great care in its management. He had used it first on his hills to prevent wash by circling them; it was advantageous not only in this respect but also in increasing the yield; he had found the difference to amount to two bbls. per acre. Corn fodder cut up or chaffed, he believed worth twice as much as the long; chaffing likewise enhanced its value in the manure pile.

JOHN D. MATTHEWS.—Thinks the corn crop our most important one; hence our whole system of farming should be one of preparation for growing greater yields of this cereal. With that object in view he would commence by giving the grass a top-dressing of lime, by manuring on the sod, by not pasturing every season, to encourage a coat of aftermath. That method would be one of constant improvement. He would not disturb the sod under a period of five or six years. This plan would give him better grass and a better crop of corn. T. G.

Agricultural Calendar.

Work for the Month—May.

This month seldom fails to afford the farmer the fullest occupation for mind and body. With many of our readers the main crops of the season are planted, and their cultivation requires constant attention, for though the proper preparation of the ground and the selection of the right kind of seed are of prime importance, of no less consequence is the arresting of the growth of the weeds, those enemies which increase while we sleep, and the combat with which is never ended.

Corn.—Of this crop we have already had a good deal to say, and we may be permitted to refer to what we have written in previous numbers. Of the value and importance of this crop it is needless for us here to speak, these points being evident to every farmer. In most cases it is now too late for us to emphasize more strongly our recommendations to concentrate your manures and labor on a less acreage and determine to make it produce by proper management more than a much larger area, half furnished with sufficient nutriment for the crop and half worked to make it.

Deep plowing, generous manuring, clean and appropriate cultivation, will certainly pay in the culture of this crop if they will anywhere, and the more thorough the preparation previous to planting the better the prospects for a full harvest, and the easier performed is the after cultivation. In this connection see the very interesting report of the discussion upon this important subject, which we give on another page, of the Gunpowder Farmers' Club, the members of which are amongst the most successful agriculturists of this State.

In the cultivation of the crop the principal objects in view are to maintain in subjection the weeds, and to keep the soil open and light. The circumstances under which the crop may be at a given time will vary, and will determine the proper mode of working. To the use too long continued of the plow we are opposed, as believing the breaking up of the side roots injurious to the well-doing of the plants, and the shallower working of the cultivator obviates this evil. But do not let the surface become baked, as the crust so formed shuts out the air and moisture; and do not let the weeds get any advantage over you, since they absorb the food and moisture which otherwise would go to the corn. Keep down the weeds and keep the soil finely pulverized; this is the great object of all your labor, and to neglect it is to imperil your crop.

Fall Potatoes.—Many persons prefer in this portion of the country to delay planting until June, whilst others always aim to have their crop in by the middle of this month. The soil should be well pulverized; unless made mellow you will fail of a crop. Deep and thorough preparation is essential, since this crop must withstand the drought of summer, and no crop is more benefited by sub-soiling. Opinions differ as to whether planting in hills or drills is most advantageous, though in working with plow and cultivator hills are of course more convenient. We have heretofore alluded to the usefulness of the Thomas harrow in growing potatoes. In hill culture do not make the hills too high; let them be rather flat or even hollow, that the falling rains may not run off.

The manures best suited to potatoes are those rich in the mineral elements, phosphates, potash and magnesia, though Peruvian guano is usually found also an excellent application. Well-rotted manure from the barn yard also succeeds well, but rough green manures tend to disease, and injuriously affect the quality of the product.

An occasional dusting of plaster over the vines is beneficial, and this material mixed with ashes, salt and bone dust, or either of them, makes a good fertilizer for this crop.

Root Crops.—We have said so much about these, that we need not here repeat our judgment as to the advantages in growing them. In our last we gave some suggestions on all of the principal varieties grown on the farm, and we beg to refer to them all inquirers who contemplate putting in even a moderate space of ground in any of these roots, merely supplementing our remarks by the assurance that if the experiment of growing a few roots is fairly tried, their advantages and benefits cannot fail to be seen and appreciated; but that to secure success it must not for a moment be forgotten that all these crops demand deep preparation, thorough cultivation and ample manuring.

Millet.—This makes a very good substitute for grass, when the latter is lacking. It grows rapidly, is relished by stock of all kinds, is nutritive and fattening, and from its ability to withstand drought, well-suited to warm climates. It makes an excellent hay and is an abundant yielder. One of the railroad companies in this city used large quantities of the hay last winter for their horses, and with great satisfaction, as we are informed, and our readers will remember the report made by Mr. Cole in his article in our January No., in which he speaks of its excellence for feeding milch cows.

It does *not* do well on poor land. It requires a soil naturally rich or heavily manured, and on such it will give from two to three tons of hay to the acre. It may be sown any time this month or next, and generally matures in about ten weeks. From four to five pecks of seed to the acre is the quantity generally used.

Broom Corn.—The soil for this crop should be a good and warm one, naturally rich or made so by applications of well decomposed manure from the stables and barn yard. A sprinkling in the hill of some concentrated manure is also to be commended. The general cultivation of the crop is similar to that of Indian corn, but good preparation of the ground is even more essential than for that staple. Thick planting is recommended as producing the best brush. When planted in hills three by four feet, five or six plants may be left to the hill. Do not plant deeper than from an inch to an inch and a half, and practice the cleanest cultivation possible. Begin early and do not allow the weeds to get once ahead, or they will greatly check and damage the crop.

Pumpkins.—These make excellent feed for cows and can be easily grown in with the corn. Put in as early as possible; give a good dose of rich manure to each hill, keep clean, and look out for the striped bug. Hand picking will rid the vines of these destructive visitors, and a mixture of 1 bushel ashes, ½ do. of plaster and 1 pound each of sulphur and Scotch snuff, dusted over them while the dew is on, will keep off these pests.

Lucerne ought to receive a dressing of some kind of manure after each cutting if practicable. This crop produces so much forage that the soil should be kept supplied with the materials for its rapid growth.

Tobacco.—The condition of the plants will of course determine the time of setting out. The beds are to be kept clear of grass and top dressed frequently that the plants may be forced as much as may be. The ground for planting ought to have been plowed long since and the working afterwards should not disturb the grass turned under.

Fodder Corn.—We return to our admonitions to try a small lot of this. If to be cured for winter feed, it is best sown early; that to cut green may be put in at intervals up to the last of July. The ground must be rich. On poor thin soils, the crop is of little value; on good land it is excelled by no other forage crop in quantity or quality. Of the kind of seed, we would say, we generally use the corn known as Western mixed, though the sugar corn is recommended, but we doubt whether there is enough growth to make this a desirable sort to plant for this purpose. Sow about three bushels to the acre, in drills about 2½ feet apart; this will let the stalks stand say from ten to twelve to the foot. If cut when the pollen falls freely it will be at about its most nutritious period of growth. That point exceeded, the ears forming take the substance and saccharine matters from the stalks and blades. Here is what one of the editors of the *National Live Stock Journal* says of the value of fodder corn, and of his way of sowing it:

"We wish to impress upon our readers, especially those who keep cattle, the great value, convenience and economy of sowing corn to be used for fodder. Last year we planted it in hills about 18 inches apart and aimed to get 8 or 10 grains in a hill; rows 3 feet apart. The object of planting in hills was for convenience in cutting. It was the most profitable crop on the place. The corn was cut up before frost, and shocked in the ordinary way. The stocks being small, there was no difficulty in cutting all up in the straw cutter, though we fed most of it in the ordinary way. One of our neighbors, however, who had a cutter driven by horse power, fed his cattle all winter on drilled corn chop, with a little bran shorts, and we think his cattle were never wintered so well nor so cheaply."

Working Animals.—See that these now have extra care. A little personal attention will conduce greatly to securing their comfort and health.

Salt your Stock once or twice a week. A mixture of equal parts salt, ashes and lime is also good occasionally.

Vegetable Garden.

May.—Here, as on the farm, the work in season is to pulverize the soil and kill the weeds. The two things are accomplished at the same time, as by stirring the surface, the weeds, the seeds of which are just germinating, are destroyed. The fining of the top soil also acts the same as a mulch, and the pulverized earth absorbs from the air moisture and beneficial gases. Of hardy vegetables already sown, fresh sowings may be made for a succession, and the tender kinds may now be put out.

Bush Beans may be planted in rows about two feet wide; Limas may also now be planted. It is a good plan to start the latter in one corner of the hot-bed.

Beets and Carrots should be worked as soon as they show themselves. The critical time with the latter is just as they come up. If the weeds get any advantage then, they are very likely to keep it. Seed of *Cabbage* for later crops may be sown, and the earlier kinds incessantly worked. It is essential that this family should be kept well worked at every period of its growth to attain the best success. A dusting of plaster once in a while is good. *Celery* should be sown at once, if not already done. Choose the richest part of the garden. *Corn* should be planted every ten or twelve days. *Cucumbers, Melons* and *Squash* may be planted in the open air and plants raised in the hot-bed set out. *Egg plants* may be planted out as soon as the air and ground are decidedly warm. They need plenty of liquid manure, and it pays to give them the richest spot and the most careful attention. *Lettuce* for fall may be sown. *Onions* must be well worked. *Potatoes*, too, ought to be worked as soon as up. *Parsnips* ought to be sown at once, and *Peas* may still be planted. Put the latter in deep and draw the earth to them in hoeing. Put brush to such as need it before they fall over. *Parsley* may be sown; soaking the seed in warm water will hasten their germination. *Radishes* and *Turnips*, if attacked by the fly, should have a dressing of plaster, ashes, or air-slacked lime. *Tomatoes* may be put out as soon as there is no danger from frosts. In the family garden it will pay in the quality of the fruit to give them some support in the way of stakes, trellises, or even brush, to run upon.

Good Works flow from Love.—Verily good works constitute a refreshing stream in this world, wherever they are found flowing. It is a pity that they are too often like oriental torrents: "waters that fail" in time of greatest need. When we meet the stream actually flowing and refreshing the land, we trace it upward, in order to discover the fountain whence it springs. Threading our way upward, guided by the river, we have found at length the placid lake from which the river runs. Behind all genuine good works and above them, love will, sooner or later, certainly be found. It is never good alone; uniformly, in fact, and necessarily in the nature of things, we find the two constituents existing as a complex whole,—"love and good works," the fountain and the flowing stream.

The Dairy.

Co-operative Dairying—No. 4.

BY O. S. BLISS, SEC'Y VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

Co-operative cheese-making is no longer an experiment, and there is no good excuse for the erection of cheap, poor, and insufficient buildings in which to conduct it. Good economy requires that the buildings should be convenient and commodious, and so inclosed as to permit the control to a considerable extent of the temperature. It costs but little more to erect a building a few feet larger than is barely sufficient for present purposes, and it is better as a rule to be liberal in this respect. Our experience is, that we oftener build too small than too large. A cheese factory for 300 to 400 cows, should be 30x80 feet, with not less than 16 feet posts and two floors. The manufacturing room should, where convenient, be taken off the south end. About 24 feet will be required for this purpose. It is generally more convenient to place the platform for weighing in the milk at the centre of the end of the building, but it will sometimes be more convenient 12 feet from the corner or in the side center of the manufacturing room, according to circumstances of location and the apparatus used. The platform should be just high enough to give the milk a gentle current as it runs down the conductor from the receiving can to the vat. With the ordinary apparatus the better height is 3 feet and 8 inches above the floor. Sometimes the platform is all placed outside the building, but it is better that enough of it should be inside to have the scales and can within the building. A convenient size is 6x8 feet. A dumping window, the sill of which is 2 or 3 inches higher than the top of the weighing can, and a door beside it, are necessary. Near the end of the platform farthest from the dumping window, and beyond the door, a crane with a windlass for lifting the cans of milk from the wagons is placed. The upright of the crane should be 8 feet long or more, the arm 7 feet. It may be hung like a barn-door. Two pulleys, one at the end of the arm and one at the angle, are necessary. The windlass is attached to the upright at a convenient height. A ratchet should be attached to hold the can at any point. The arrangement of the other windows and doors is a matter in which individual taste may be gratified. There should be some kind of a cover for the team and platform where the milk is delivered. This may be in the form of a handsome wing or an extension 10x16 or 20 feet. No floor will be required. Formerly factories were all rough boarded, and all the inside finish they received was a little smoothing off of the studding, but of late it is getting customary to ceil up with thin boards or plaster the inside, and clap-board the outside. Were we erecting a factory at this time we would rough-board both outside and in, upon the studding, and clap-board the outside, and lath and plaster the inside. If it was much cheaper to board the outside vertically and batten the cracks, we would not much object to that course, but we have a prejudice in favor of the other finish. There are several reasons why we would both board and plaster the inside. The first of these is, that sometimes it may be desirable to keep up the temperature of the room in cold weather, and if the inside finish is simply lath and plaster, there is annoying condensation of moisture upon the walls which will not be in the other case. A simple board ceiling is open to the same objection, if it is entirely tight as it should be, and it is objectionable in several respects. It is but little if any cheaper when made of good material and properly painted. The lime mortar is sweeter and purer than any other known finish, and is easily kept in condition.

For purposes of ventilation, openings may be made through the inner wall into the open spaces between the studding. In this case a similar opening should be made in the outer wall under the eaves. In many factories the second story, over the manufacturing room, is done off into living rooms for the operatives. It is better, however, that they should be provided for in a separate building. The earlier factories were stuck up on stilts and stones, and no pains were taken to enclose them underneath; and we have seen the drippings of whey and water standing in little pools under them till the air was so full of the foul smell that a stranger once within the half mile radius might very readily find the factory by that alone. In some cases they have been erected over brooks for the purpose of getting rid of this nuisance. It is better to underpin a factory like any other permanent structure, even though there is no present need of the cellar, and to provide proper drains for carrying off all slops of every kind into some running stream, or into such a channel that they will of themselves constitute a stream. Of course the whey is not included in the slops mentioned, but that must be especially provided for. Feeding it to pigs and calves on the ground is still practiced to some extent, but the custom cannot be commended. It is much better to have it taken home by the patrons when they bring the milk. To this end a vat or cistern is placed outside the factory, into which it may be run, and from which it may be pumped into the vessel employed to draw it away; or, if the descent is sufficient, it is better to place the vat upon a platform high enough to obviate the necessity for using a pump.

APPARATUS.

We enter upon the discussion of this subject with much diffidence. There is a very great variety of apparatus adapted to each of the various purposes, and all possessed of more or less merit. There is a far greater variety of notions, tastes and prejudices among cheese-makers, and it is impossible to recommend any set of apparatus which will not in some part be condemned by the first "practical" cheese-maker employed to work it.

Vats with self-heaters are cheapest of all at first, and are recommended by many good cheese-makers as most convenient and economical; persons accustomed to the hot water system of heating recommend it; but by far the greater proportion of all use steam apparatus of one or another sort. William Ralph, of Utica, N. Y., one of the oldest vat-makers in business, makes thirteen regular sizes of his popular self-heater, known as the Oneida vat, ranging from 86 gallons capacity

to 800, at prices ranging from $45 to $300, according to size and finish. The size generally used in factories holds 600 gallons, which, as ordinarily finished, costs $200. Persons preferring any of the other systems of heating can sometimes do better to procure drawings and specifications, and have their work done at machine and tin shops in their own localities, if they are very remote from the great centres of supply, buying their steamers and engines in any of the city markets. As a rule, however, it is better economy for persons who desire to fit up a factory to contract with some responsible party who makes that his business, to furnish all needed apparatus and put it in operation. There are abundance of such in all the old dairy regions.

The Curd Sink is an important part of the apparatus. It should be capacious and very strong. Those in use in common-sized factories are about 12 to 14 feet long, from 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet wide and one foot deep. The legs extend to the top and are stout and well braced both ways. They are generally placed upon heavy strong castors, but a better arrangement is to put one end on an axle and wheels and the other upon a single large castor attached to the frame work between the legs. A sink thus mounted is more easily handled and stands more firmly when at rest. The legs on the castor end reach very nearly to the floor to guard against any accident, the result of careless handling. The proper material for the sink is well-seasoned pine an inch and a half, or more, thick. A rack made in two or three sections on account of the necessity for frequently taking it out, should cover the bottom, leaving an open space below of an inch or two. Upon this a cloth strainer is spread. In some factories, instead of the rack and strainer, a strainer of perforated tin is used. In factories where the Cheddar process of manufacture is employed, the whole inside arrangement is dispensed with, and the curd is placed upon the bottom of the sink.

The presses in common use are made of heavy timbers and iron rods with heavy upright screws, but in most new factories and many old ones, the gang press having a single horizontal screw is superseding the old style, and we do not deem it worth while to occupy time and space in describing them. The gang press employs only the special hoops adapted to it, and as both press and hoops are patented, and can only be bought from the patentees or their agents, it is not worth while to spend any words upon their description. Formerly a system of "ranges and setters," for setting and turning the cheese during the process of curing, was much used; but annoying claims on the part of persons who pretended to have patented the process, has rendered the whole thing unpopular, and but few factories have of late fitted up with them. The fashion in regard to the shape and size of cheeses has changed, and much smaller cheeses are now made, so that there is no real need for them. At this time most new factories are fitted up with plain tables or shelves. They are best constructed of plain boards laid on benches made like carpenters' horses, and extending from the center aisle of the curing room to the side walls. They may be laid in twos, so as to permit free access to every cheese by passing up every other line between them. The shelves in the pairs should be far enough apart on the benches, so that in cleaning them there need be no difficulty in passing the hand down between them. Curd mills or grinders, thermometers, scales, pails and a great variety of hand implements are used, but it is hardly necessary to enter upon a detailed description of all these. The illustrated catalogues of the many dealers in this class of supplies, who are always ready to furnish them on application of parties who contemplate entering upon the business, give much more complete and satisfactory information in relation to such than is possible in the limited space at our command, and to them we refer our readers for any further information upon that branch of our subject.

[Another number will probably complete the series, and we flatter ourselves that the information contained in these papers of Mr. Bliss will be found of interest to all who are, or contemplate embarking in this branch of business—a pursuit connected with agriculture of vast value, and one well calculated to add great wealth to the country. Were we so situated as to be able to give time and attention to it, we know of nothing outside of the usual routine of farming, in which we would sooner embark.—*Ed. A. Far.*]

Farmers' Meetings, &c.

Maryland State Agricultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting was held on 9th ulto., at the rooms of the Society, corner Fayette and Eutaw streets, at 12 o'clock noon. The President, A. B. Davis, Esq., on taking the chair, congratulated the meeting in a few happy remarks, on the numerous attendance on the occasion,—an invitation having been extended to the societies, clubs and granges of Patrons, in the State, to attend this meeting, to consult upon the general interests of agriculture, and particularly in reference to the strengthening of the State Society as a central organization for the farmers of Maryland. The attendance was large, considering the weather, and embraced a number of the most respectable farmers from every section of the State—and had it not been that a spell of cold rainy weather had set in, from the number of delegates who had been appointed and announced by the various agricultural associations, it would have been, doubtless, one of those outpourings of the bone and sinew of Maryland which we had been accustomed to witness in the former and better days of the State, when the old societies of a similar character held their meetings in this city.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President proposed that the meeting should adjourn to the Mechanics' Hall, in the

vicinity,—the room of the society being found too limited in space to accommodate the delegates present,—and that the meeting resolve itself into a general convention; which suggestions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. Before the adjournment to the Mechanics' Hall, Col. Edw. Wilkins, of Kent Co., was appointed temporary chairman, and on its reassembling, called the Convention to order, when Genl. Shriver, of Frederick, chairman of the committee to make nominations, made a report, which was adopted, naming the following gentlemen as permanent officers:

Hon. A. Bowie Davis, of Montgomery county, President; and Colonel Edward Wilkins, of Kent county; Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore city; Isaac Motter, of Washington county; Jesse Slingluff, of Baltimore county; P. J. Snouffer, of Frederick county; Granville S. Haines, of Carroll county; E. J. Hall, of Montgomery county; Adam P. Magraw, of Cecil county; Oden Bowie, of Prince George's county; Samuel Hopkins, of Howard county; and Captain L. F. Hardcastle, of Talbot county, Vice Presidents. T. B. Dorsey, of Baltimore city, and W. Grayson Scott, were chosen Secretaries.

The officers having taken their seats on the stage, the President, Hon. A. Bowie Davis, delivered the following address:

Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in soliciting me to preside over this large and respectable meeting of Maryland farmers. I owe it, I am sure, to the position I happen at this time to hold as President of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association. I feel that a compliment has been paid that society by my appointment, and I again return you my thanks. It seems, gentlemen, that the dream of my life is about to be fulfilled. That dream has been to see the time when farmers would properly realize the importance of the relations they bear to the State and National Governments. Your assembling here to-day, and the recent agricultural movement throughout the whole country, seems to indicate that my dream will be fulfilled. We take a very limited view of the value of our agricultural associations when we suppose that their only object is to collect and distribute premiums for superior excellence in stock, cultivated crops or implements of husbandry. Valuable as these are in exciting a spirit of industry and thrift, the intellectual improvement we get from collecting facts, hearing essays and lectures, and discussing various interesting subjects, is far more important.

There is also another feature of these associations of still greater significance and importance. I allude to the certain evidence of a period of peace, quietness, good will and brotherly kindness among the people of the land where they exist. An absence of such societies distinctly indicates an era of strife, animosity and discord. I have never visited an agricultural meeting without witnessing the most cordial feeling existing among those who attend them, and it may be well, as a proof of the assertions just made, to look at the progress of agricultural societies in this country. The first society we read of was formed in New York in 1795, although Pennsylvania claims to have had an organized society some years earlier. The societies of New York and Pennsylvania became generally known throughout the United States, and a few years after their organization we hear of similar societies being founded in Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, and many of the Atlantic States. These societies, I believe, flourished wonderfully prior to the political troubles that brought on the war with Great Britain in 1812. This war extinguished nearly all of these societies, and we do not hear of them again until a few years after peace had been declared; then we again find everything calm and serene, and in this quiet period agricultural societies sprang up in all sections of the country. Among these was the first agricultural society ever organized in Maryland. The originators were such sterling men as the Howards, the Ridgeleys, the Dorseys, and other old Maryland families. This Society held its meetings at the old Four Mile Farm, on the Frederick road, near this city, and one of the original members is living in Baltimore county at the present day.

The Maryland State Agricultural Association was formed in 1847, with Mr. Calvert, of Prince George's county, as President. The present State Agricultural and Mechanical Society was granted a charter in 1866, and from the Legislature at that time received an appropriation of $25,000, to be used in advancing the interests of the Society, purchasing suitable grounds, and erecting the necessary buildings. The appropriation was very handsome, and that sum, with the resources of the Association, was sufficient to have purchased and improved suitable grounds in almost any other location than the one selected at Pimlico; but the merchants and the leading men of Baltimore preferred that location, and with the aid of the appropriation made by the city ($25,000) had generously met the increased cost, amounting to $60,000, which in the purchase of Pimlico, improvement of its grounds, buildings, enclosures, and the construction of roads, had finally run up to nearly $140,000.

I have now in a general way shown the progress of agricultural associations in Maryland, and I firmly believe that if agricultural societies, by the distribution of premiums at their annual fairs, stimulate and encourage habits of thrift and industry, and if by their essays, lectures and monthly discussions, they give instruction and entertainment; and if they curb strife, hatred and animosity, and develope peace, quietness and good-will among the people, they are worthy of the patronage and support of all good, wise and just men. I am sorry to say that they have not been properly appreciated for some time; but, I think, with the assistance of the farmers we will yet do great good, and knowing that you are here to-day to consider this all-important topic, I again bid you welcome, and hope that every farmer in this hall who has an interest in the cause will give his views fully and candidly.

The roll of delegates was then called, and delegates from the following counties were found to be present, viz: Washington, Baltimore Co.

and City, Harford, Kent, Montgomery, Frederick, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Cecil, Anne Arundel, and Carroll. Besides the regularly appointed delegates from clubs, societies, &c., there were present individual representatives from nearly every county in the State.

On motion of Dr. Merryman, a committee of five was appointed by the chair on resolutions, viz: Dr. Merryman, Genl. Edw. Shriver, C. I. Ditty, Esq., Captain F. A. Hardcastle, and A. T. Shriver, Esq.

While the committee was absent, the President called on the delegates to inform the Convention as to the state of agricultural affairs in their respective sections—to which Mr. Matthews of Carroll, Mr. Vannort of Kent, Mr. G. T. Hall of Montgomery, and Mr. Isaac Motter of Washington Co., responded,—all concurring in the gratifying report of the general prosperity of their respective counties, and of the awakened spirit of the farmers to co-operate with the State Society, and to make some general movement to advance their interests. The growing wheat, it was stated, looked well everywhere, and Mr. Vannort of Kent said the early peaches in his county were injured by the recent frosts, but did not think any of the other fruit had been hurt.

The Committee on Resolutions making their appearance, cut off further reports from the counties. Before the report was read, the President announced the reception of a telegram from Hon. Geo. R. Dennis, one of our Senators, at Washington, regretting his inability to attend, being then engaged on important business before the Committee on Commerce, but would be present with the Convention at night, at the same time requesting the President to tender his respects to his brother farmers, with the assurance of his most heartfelt sympathy in the cause.

Gen. Shriver announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and requested Mr. Ditty, of Baltimore Co., to read the resolutions which had been adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That agriculture, the oldest of the arts, the parent of civilization, the basis of all trades, callings and professions, the neutral ground, whence political and other asperities are banished, and where all men can meet in peace and brotherhood, arrogates nothing in claiming for itself the first place in the estimation of statesmen, lawmakers and the people at large.

Resolved, That so far, in this State at least, agriculture has not received that encouragement and protection to which it is justly entitled; that our laws and business customs discriminate against agricultural interests, and that the farmer, who is the stay and support of the State, has less influence upon her policy or legislation than the representatives of any other interest, public or private.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when agriculture can no longer be thus subordinated, but will assume and maintain a position second in importance, dignity and influence to no other business profession; that to attain such a position it is only necessary for farmers to adopt the principles so successful in all other pursuits, of union and co-operation; and that, therefore, our first and principal care shall be to secure thorough, systematic and active combinations and co-operation of all who are interested in agricultural affairs.

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing such co-operation, of crystalizing and giving force and direction to agricultural needs and demands, of disseminating useful and practical information by interchange of experience and competitive exhibitions of farm products, live stock, machinery, &c., the establishment and maintenance of some central organization, through which local societies can consult each other, and under whose auspices large general exhibitions can be held, is indispensable.

Resolved, That in the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, a State institution, located at the commercial metropolis, we have an organization capable, with the active support which it merits, of supplying this necessity, and that we will, therefore, to the best of our ability, aid and support said Association by increasing the membership, the attendance at its rooms, and exhibitions for premiums, and by cultivating an interest generally in its operations.

Resolved, That the importance of local agricultural associations, meeting frequently for comparison of views and experience, cannot be overestimated, and the formation and maintenance of such associations in every neighborhood is most earnestly recommended.

Resolved, That the declared views and purposes of the organizations known as granges, as set forth in the published declaration of principles of the National Grange, being entirely consistent with those of agricultural societies generally, we see no reason why agricultural societies—generally farmers and their friends—should not be members of both, so that the advantages of both systems may be united and a common object sought and secured by concerted and combined action, and that these combined, farmers must necessarily gain such intelligent understanding of their needs, rights and powers, as will assure the attainment of all proper objects.

Resolved, That while gladly acknowledging the services of the few sincere friends of agriculture in the Legislature recently adjourned, we regret that they were not more numerous, and that agricultural interests did not receive that consideration to which they were so fully entitled.

Resolved, That while farmers, asking nothing but what commends itself to every man's sense of justice, and seeking no class of partisan legislation, are content to trust their rights and claims to any body of men fit to legislate for the general good, they feel and declare that their interests have not been duly cared for by either the National or State Legislatures.

The question on the adoption of these resolutions gave rise to a lively debate. Several gentlemen present did not like the tone of the sixth resolution, which sanctions the movements of the Patrons, and endorsed, to a certain extent, their principles. The trouble seemed to be in the fact that those who did not know the objects of the Granges, supposed from the secret character of their meetings, that it was a mere political movement, a feeling which was increased from the fact that the Granges felt themselves bound by their oaths not to reveal anything of the workings of the Order.

The chief opponents of this resolution were J. T. B. Dorsey, Dr. DeCoursey and Mr. James Williams. Mr. Rankin, of Baltimore county, at first expressed some doubts as to the propriety of adopting the resolution as it stood, and stated that the expediency of forming a Grange was now under consideration with his (Union) club. After some verbal alterations, which were suggested by Gen. Shriver and others, Mr. Rankin withdrew his objections, and voted for the resolution as amended and given above.

Mr. Dorsey thought the interests of the Granges at the West were antagonistic to those of Maryland,—and that he could only look upon the Granges as the figures in a political movement —and that they, like other associations in the country, would be for making a *strike*.

Mr. Hall, of Montgomery, and other gentlemen, defended the Granges from the charges which had been made against them—declared that their constitution and platform had been published and endorsed as most excellent and unexceptionable, in most of the papers throughout the country; and those who opposed the principles plainly and emphatically presented therein, could never have read them, or they would have better understood the objects and aims of the institution —that there was nothing in the secret meetings of the order calculated to bring a blush upon the cheek of modesty, or to infringe upon the conscience of any one.

Mr. Ditty, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Dorsey, said that if the farmers of the West had been helped by the Grange movement, those of Maryland might profit by their example—and that they *had* fully made up their minds to make a *strike* for their rights.

Gen. Steuart said that the resolution did not in any way bind the State Society, and could not do any harm, while it might do good; and that it was proper to countenance and support every farming interest, so as to bring a united power in behalf of the object of securing the rights of the agriculturists of the land.

The vote was then taken on each resolution separately, a division of them being demanded by Mr. Dorsey; they were all *unanimously* adopted except the one upon which the debate had occurred. When the vote was announced that it had been adopted, a count was called for, when it appeared that the vote stood 45 for, and 15 against the resolution.

After this business had been disposed of, Dr. Merryman offered sundry resolutions looking to the formation of a joint stock association for the establishment of a printing house and weekly newspaper, to be devoted to farmers' interests. For some time no action upon the resolution was taken, when a delegate kindly consented to second it, to allow it to come before the meeting. A vote was called for, when, from the sound, 4 or 5 voices voted in the affirmative, and 3 or 4 in the negative.

Sundry other resolutions were offered in regard to measures for the benefit of the State Society and other objects, some of them crude in their phraseology and design, which were referred to that body; when the convention adjourned.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, 7th May, at 12 o'clock, at the Society's rooms.

Gunpowder (Balto. Co.) Agricultural Club.

[*Reported for the American Farmer.*]

The last meeting of this association was held March 28th, at the residence of D. Gorsuch. J. M. Price was selected foreman. Mr. Underhill, of Baltimore, the Agent of the Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill, exhibited Misner's patent spring tooth Rake, with a seed-sower attachment. The machine was put into operation with the teeth playing; the action of the latter supplied the place of a harrow. On this performance comment was forborne, as the efficiency of the machine as a seed sower could only be apparent after the springing and growth of the seed. In the capacity of a spring tooth rake proper, it possesses the very decided advantage of dispensing with a full hand to work it. It is provided with a self-discharge, which a slight pressure of the foot throws into gear. The nine year old son of our host managed the rake with success.

In session, the Prize Corn Acre Committee offered regulations for the government of the contest to take place the coming season. The premium is to be some suitable testimonial of the worth of $20, but only to be awarded for a yield of over 25 bbls. In addition to this, Jno. D. Matthews offered the sum of $25 to each member of the club to the number of five, who shall secure a yield of corn on one acre exceeding 30 bbls.

The following letter addressed to the Secretary was read:

"The great variety of commercial manures offered for sale in the State of Maryland, renders desirable a practical and thorough test of their relative value should be made by those possessing the confidence of the farmers of our State.

The position occupied by your club would seem to impose this duty upon you; we therefore make the following proposition: That your society shall at an early day appoint a committee, who, with the consent of the respective manufacturers, shall quietly secure in open market one ton of each kind of concentrated manures, the bill for the same to be paid by the manufacturers of the article.

After the manures shall have been analyzed by a competent chemist, they are to be carefully weighed to ascertain the loss, and an equal portion of each kind shall be distributed among not less than five members of your club, to apply the same side by side on various crops, and the result shall be published in the columns of the *American Farmer*.

As the permanent improvement of the soil is a material element in estimating the value of these manures, the subsequent crops should also be noticed.

We attach to our proposal the two conditions: that at least six manufacturers shall agree to these terms; and that the manufactures shall be secured in such a manner as no one may be enabled to prepare a special article for the occasion. We presume the use of the manures will remunerate your club for the labor thus imposed on them, and think the experiment will tend to raise the standard of all brands offered for sale in our city. Yours respectfully,

W. WHITELOCK & Co."

This communication was referred to the Fertilizer Committee, (Jno. D. Matthews, chairman,) with instructions to report at the next meeting. The committee on agricultural machinery announced that the trial of corn drills will take place at the next meeting, or on the farm of that member who is first prepared for planting.

Edw. H. Matthews was called on for his experience in operating the Thornburg & McGinnis Lime Spreader. Mr. Matthews said on rough plowed ground the spreaders gave the wheel horses rather hard work; on ground leveled by the harrow it works better. Lime perfectly air-slacked and dry went down as evenly and regularly as snow on a calm day. Damp lime prevented successful operations and clogged the aperture. The lime should be dry and in the finest possible condition; he had, however, applied unslacked lime very satisfactorily. For filling the hopper and spreading its contents (20 bushels,) a half hour is necessary. Objections,—the wire of the hopper screen is not heavy enough, and the feed gearing does not admit of accurate adjustment; (a member stated that on newer machines this objection had been removed by increasing the cogs of the feed gearing.) On the whole he considers the spreader a valuable machine and a decided advantage over the old method of spreading with a shovel.

Further proceedings consisted of crop reports of corn and potatoes of the past season. In the majority of cases potatoes had been little better than failures; I. M. Price, however, had raised 32 lbs. from a single Late Rose tuber.

In corn, Jos. Bosley had been most successful; on 41 acres 586 bbls., or over an average of 14¼ bbls.

T. T. Gorsuch made a quite noteworthy report of 55 bbls. on 3 1-5 acres from a patch planted for fodder corn as late as 4th and 5th June. The variety was the prolific, called here "Tucker corn." It is known to shell over 6 bus. to the bbl. T. G.

Baltimore Co., April 7th, 1874.

Baltimore Co. Farmers' Club.

[REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.]

The Farmers' Club of Baltimore County held their regular monthly meeting on the 1st of April, at the house of Mr. Charles T. Haile, in Long Green Valley, with quite a full attendance of members. The subject of discussion for the day was, What is the best mode of accumulating and applying home-made manures and composts? The subject was very fully discussed, the opinion being unanimous that a more thorough system of collecting material for, and preparing composts, should be adopted; and to this end it was thought, that on an ordinary sized farm a man with horse and cart, might be employed during the entire year with profit to the employer. Mr. Edward O'Donovan, of Sweet Air, read an interesting essay on the farm and its surroundings, setting forth the many considerations which should govern those who may wish to purchase a farm for a home; and then setting forth in a very satisfactory manner the future management thereof, both as to profit and convenience. Mr. J. T. B. Parlett, of Long Green, read an essay, which was omitted at the last meeting, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Parlett; the essay was a most admirable one, the subject being, the necessity for the more thorough education of the sons of farmers, in the arts and sciences of agriculture; a subject which has been much neglected. Both essays would be well worthy of publication, but the authors through modesty have withheld them from the Secretary.

S. M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

[We thank the Secretary for the above sketch of the proceedings of his club—and we would feel obliged to those who hold the same (or any other) position in the various clubs and granges, for a brief abstract of their proceedings, omitting everything of a merely local nature—also any original essays or other papers, which may be presented, and are of sufficient interest to be put on file in our pages, for the benefit of farmers everywhere.—*Eds. Am Far.*]

Correspondence.

Agriculture in France.

Farm Labor—Keeping Accounts—Lucerne.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

The Agriculturists' Society of France, under governmental auspices, has resolutely attacked a few prominent weak points in the rural economy of France. Immigrations from the country to the cities, and the relative non-progression of the population throughout the realm, were freely discussed. The number of immigrants from the country to the towns, was one and one-tenth million, in the ten years ending 1861, and the census of 1867 indicated further diminution. It is not surprising that large landed properties have experienced in consequence a decrease in value, from the difficulty in finding purchasers, and that the total productiveness of the country becomes affected. The cities possess, among other attractions, higher wages and more constant work. It was urged that the demands of the army for men, and the absence of organized relief for farm servants when decayed, also contribute to thin the number of residents in the country. Viscount de Tocqueville, brother of the late celebrated writer, stated that since agriculture had been taught in the national schools in his neighborhood, almost no person desires to desert the plow, and that one of the best means to induce the laborers to remain was, in proprietors showing the example by living on their properties. To relieve the worn-out agricultural laborer, it was proposed either to adopt the plan of mixed aid, as in the Dutch work-houses, or to invite farmers to take one or more of the helpless, at fixed rates, supplying board or lodging, or both. The society doubtless believing the adage, that figures govern the world, and that there is as much diversity in the method of keeping accounts as in modes of cultivation—hence, confusion only results,—has passed a resolution urging the government to cause book keeping, according to a uniform plan, to form a compulsory branch of education

in all schools. The all-important question of the degeneracy of lucerne and clover was exhaustively examined. For France, the former forage plant is the more important of the two. It was first introduced into the country in 1780, and became quickly popular. Its roots penetrate six feet into the soil, and in parts of Spain the roots descend to twelve feet, leaving the surface soil in repose and annually endowing it with a stratum of vegetable matter. For southern climates lucerne is more suitable than clover, and will flourish more luxuriantly as it is frequently irrigated. The ex-Empress of the French on her estate in Andalusia, has superb fields of lucerne, which afford cuttings every month in the year, owing to being irrigated by water from the Guadalquiver. As for clover, the red variety only, forty years ago it was commonly to be met with, breast high, and with stems like brushwood; now it never extends higher than your boots. It is not only the yield, but the longevity of the plants in question, that degenerate. In the vicinity of the Veterinary School at Alfort, where one ton of lucerne was formerly obtained, the same land only yields one-half that quantity now, and this notwithstanding a correct system of cropping, and the application of special mineral manures—phosphate of lime and carbonate of potash. Why clover continues to fail, even in rotations where it but reappears once in five years, and specially supplied with the mineral manures—salts of lime and potash—it consumes so abundantly, is an enigma science has not yet solved. A M. Perret stated, that hemp seed, sown after a crop of clover, would not even germinate.

Heavy Taxes—Railroad Freights—Large vs. Small Breeds of Sheep—Sub-division of Land—Its Effects.

French farmers are being so overtaxed, owing to the immediate necessities of the situation, that in the case of several of their products—sugar and alcohol—they cannot dream of competing in foreign markets. To add to their heavy burdens, the tax on goods transported by railways has been increased, and the same fate probably awaits salt. The weighting of the transport of agricultural merchandize with new charges, is deplorable. Landed property in France is to be revised in the sense to bring waste lands that have been reclaimed under the law. The last valuation of landed property took place in 1840; since then railways, &c., have added to the value of even good land, and led to the reclamation of waste, and the improvement of poor lands. Soils that have been brought under cultivation are entitled to exemption from all taxation, for periods varying from ten, fifteen, twenty-five to thirty years. Taxable land is divided into three categories, and rated according to its value. It is estimated that ten millions of acres of new land have been brought into cultivation since 1840. The revision will yield 20 millions of francs of additional revenue annually to the state.

The recent fat-cattle show has re-animated the discussion of large *versus* small breeds of sheep, or in more familiar language "big and little cutlets." Antagonists overlook the fact, that in seeking to apply a Procrustean rule, they ignore altogether diversity of soil and climate, to say nothing as to sheep farming, having for object meat or wool. For a warm and calcareous soil, a crossed Merino is preferred; Southdowns are in favor for dry, light lands and moderate climate; while the Dishley suits best regions rather cold and humid.—Beyond doubt the French like small cutlets, as they only form an item among the many dishes served at a meal, and the French hold—ham excepted—all cold meat in horror. Many farmers fatten their own sheep, particularly if they have not many, when between the ages of 12 and 20 months; flock-masters sell them when young and lean, to be fattened by others. In the show in question, there were some lots of cross-merinos aged 27 months, weighing 200 lbs. per head, and there were also native races of the same age only one-half that weight. The partizans of small breeds assert, it costs less and pays better to raise two sheep weighing 1 cwt., than two double that weight. It is here where differences of soil come into play. M. de Behague, the most eminent sheep-breeder in France, is able to send animals to the Paris market, of a small but precocious breed, and aged 11 months, which bring him a net price per head of fr. 90, or at the rate of one and a half franc per lb., sinking offal.

The subdivision of land in France is notorious, often descending below a rood in extent, and even then the several children, on the death of their father, have a right to an equal division of that plot, but which is generally obviated either by selling, or some member of the family buying it in. To abolish the right of primogeniture, the French made the Revolution of 1789, and would make fifty new revolutions if necessary, to prevent the re-enaction of that law. Yet this system of small divisions entails many drawbacks. There is loss of land in excessive boundaries, whether as ditches, walls, footpaths, &c.; quarrels and litigations are chronic, and each proprietor, owing to the absence of means of communication directly with his plot, is bound to crop it as his neighbor does, or to be perpetually inconvenienced, if not paralysed. There is no room consequently for works of irrigation, drainage, or the employment of perfected machinery. To remedy these evils, it is proposed to unite or group these small parcels of land, by connecting them with roads, enabling them to be drained, and worked by implements, giving the holders compensation in a contiguous property or pecuniary compensation if necessary. Denmark was the first to adopt this reunion of patches of soil in 1781, and since then it has been accepted as an institution in Germany, especially in Saxony and Bavaria. One-fifth of the surface of Saxony has thus been recast and small properties re-distributed, since 1830.

Manures for Beets—The Colorado Potato Bug—Poultry Exports, &c.

We are distant still from exact knowledge respecting the relat ons between the soil, mineral manures and plants, and it is prudent that the farmer ought never to rely on one complementary manure, still less to abandon his own judgment. M. Gasparin has undertaken, and invites others to aid him, to study the natural vegetation of soils, the composition of their ashes, rather than of the ordinary cultivated crops, analysing at the same time the water which passes off in the field drains. M. Corenuinder has informed us that from experiments made by him, in the case of soils ordinarily rich, the action of ni-

trates and phosphates on sugar beet was null. He now adduces fresh experiments, showing that on poor soils deprived of manure since several seasons, the efficacy of the manures in question was most marked, both on the quantity and quality of the roots, and that the alkaline chlorates favored the assimilation of the fossil phosphates. Since the discovery of M. Dubrunfaut, a system which extracts the alkalies during the process of refining, these no longer interfere with the crystallisation of the sugar. The Agricultural Society of Pas-de-Calais instead of holding shows for beet roots, invites a competition of beet seed, and from all persons irrespective of nationality; samples of six pounds of seed to be forwarded. The society will undertake to test the seed; the sowings, culture, manurings, &c., will be uniform, and in the autumn the roots will be judged as to shape, richness in sugar, in alkaline ashes, and general yield, and rewarded accordingly.

France is naturally alarmed at the possible entry of the *Doryphora*, or "Colorado potato bug," into the country, as many of the agriculturists have of late been in the habit of ordering seed potatoes from America. The latter country is already charged with having sent us the *phylloxera*, or vine bug. It is suggested that in the absence of total exclusion of American potatoes, the tubers, on arrival, ought to be submitted to fumigation. Germany, Switzerland and Italy, will not allow the entrance into their territory of cuttings of French vines; and justly so.

Societies are to be organized throughout France to enable farm laborers to obtain employment in the various zones of the country, and so pick up during their working tours a variety of practical knowledge. The Belgian plan of holding lotteries during an agricultural show, by which the winner may gain a valuable agricultural implement for a prize, will be permitted in France. It would be well were another Belgian custom adopted, that of only allowing stallions, preliminarily approved by competent authorities, to serve mares, and but a fixed number in addition. Prussia has 14 governmental breeding studs, of which 11 are provincial, exacting for their annual maintenance, four millions of francs.

France exports to England 1½ millions of eggs per day, and poultry and butter, to the value of 100 millions and sixty millions francs respectively per year. The butter is generally in a half-salted state; after England, Brazil is the next best customer for butter. First-class butter in Paris costs 4 fr. per pound, and comes from Isigny and Bayeux, in Normandy. The Stilton of French cheeses—"Roquefort,"—appears to be on the decline, though formerly its sale amounted in a year to four millions of francs. Camembert, first made in that locality in 1791, is the fashionable cheese at present; it is perfect, and surpasses in delicacy all that French ingenuity has been able to produce, to flatter in this respect the palate.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Amiens, states that he has lost several mares, owing to their eating wild poppies, which were found on a *post mortem* examination in an indigested state in the intestines. Another farmer complains that his cows slip their calves from having drank suds. The Agricultural Academy of Vienna promises to be a success; the pupils are so numerous that additional premises have to be taken. The Academy is based on Liebeg's views, that of giving the highest scientific education in agriculture, unaccompanied with practical instruction.

Paris, France, March 24, '74. F. C.

A Forage Crop for the South.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

This crop is one of great importance to farmers of the Cotton States, for without it we can do little with our stock in the way of farming, losing young mules all the time by feeding on Western corn and no long feed. Thinking my little experience might do some one good, I will say I have been raising rice for the last 3 years on upland, and I find it to be one of the most valuable crops that we can raise both for man and beast. Last year I planted 4 acres on very poor pine land, trees cut round the fall before, but all green when I planted my rice in the spring. My plan was to lay off my rows 3 feet, and to bed up with a turn shovel, and then I used 100 lbs. of Dunham guano per acre, putting the guano in the water furrow, and rebedded just before I planted, which was 10th of April; opened the bed with a small scooter, and drilled the seed in with the hand, ½ bushel to the acre, and covered with a board. When the rice got about 6 inches high I plowed with a sweep, and followed with a hoe, and cut the bushes out one time after. I gathered one hundred bushels rough rice, and had twelve thousand lbs. of straw, which I cut up with a good cutting knife and fed to my mules and milch cows. My stock is very fond of it, and will eat it in preference to any other long forage.

The straw cutter I used was one of Sinclair & Co's. 8 inch propeller; I think one of the best cutters I have ever used. I would advise all farmers who need a good cutter to buy of Sinclair & Co. This year I will plant rice on low land that will not bring anything else, owing to the land being a pond and very wet. On almost every farm there is enough wet land to make plenty of long forage for all stock, if the planters would turn their attention in that way. I know we can raise rice cheaper than we can buy Northern and Western hay, and I know it to be better feed for mules, for it is both corn and fodder. W.

Columbia, Ala., March 30th, 1874.

Farm Notes.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

When sowing clover seed I noticed that the lands on which I have sown an additional 150 lbs. of home-made phosphate (dissolving the bone dust in part with vitriol, using other bone dust and a little plaster, as dryer, and a small quantity of refuse salt,) looks as if it would increase the crop of wheat from 7 to 10 bushels per acre.

The corn roots looked badly in the wheat, and I have taken up a part of them without pulling up more than one wheat plant to about 100 corn roots. I am satisfied it will pay by its increased neatness, that the ground will roll better, the wheat cut and handle better, and with less waste.

The question now is, will it pay best to haul them to the barn for manure, or burn them in the piles?

I noticed that the *Oat ground* seeded in the fall of 1872 with the advantages of the earlier seeding and most phosphate, has produced *less* wheat than the corn grounds, seeded the same fall, by 10 bushels to the acre.

I am now putting in a new set of posts, in place of those of 1855, and am using the same rails for the third time. H. K.

Baltimore Co., Md.

How a Va. Farm was Improved.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

My late severe indisposition prevented my writing for your April No. of the *Farmer*, an account of the effective process of good farming by which Mr. John J. Black, of Fluvanna Co., Va., has improved his farm and condition, more than any other I have known anywhere, by which he has most clearly and effectually shown what industry and good management can and will effect for our Va. lands and its judicious tillers of her sadly abused soil. I had hoped to be able to spend a night with Mr. Black, and get his own notes of every particular, or his own written account of the entire process, by which he has so successfully improved his own farm, from one of the most dilapidated of our wasted country, to one of the best improved and most productive farms I have seen since the war. I don't know of any one who has excelled him. I think it was in 1866, I with a friend passed through his farm of about 180 acres of cleared land, and then thought it as exhausted, dilapidated and forlorn a place as I had ever seen any sensible man select to sustain his family on by the sweat of his brow. My impression now is, there was not a gate nor pair of draw-bars capable of turning any stock of any kind, and every panel of fence I saw seemed propped or held in its tottering position by the brush or bushes growing all along its line; the yard and garden a wilderness, and not one house worthy of repairs; and such seemed to be his own judicious opinion, for he did not attempt it. It was rather a rugged farm,—a small creek ran through its centre, along the banks of which the bushes and wild briar seemed to have been contending for many a year; some flats which seemed once to have been good lands, but these badly washed in many places; the hills rising quite abruptly were badly gullied, and meagerly covered with stunted broom straw and dwarf pine; his crops of corn and oats almost nothing; no wheat crop at all; the little patches of tobacco along the creek was as good as any I have ever seen; the old gentleman was then engaged in trimming off the inferior bolls of the seed stalks. This crop showed he was an expert tobacco raiser. I asked for some seed if I should ever be driven to the crop again, which he promised to give when called for.

On reaching the top of the hill, from which I had a full view of all of his cleared land, I observed to my friend how strange that any industrious, sensible man, should settle on such a forlorn hope, when there was so much fine James River land for rent. Such was the condition of Mr. Black's farm when I left it in 1866, of which I did not again think until after burning my plant beds this winter—failing to get seed from a neighbor and friend who had promised them, but the rats had so literally divided them, he could spare me none, and observed he would prefer old to new seed, as the last crop had ripened so imperfectly. I then called on two other neighbors who had promised me seed; I noticed the bolls were very small and imperfect; I asked for a twist of their best tobacco, which I found of green tobacco. Fearing the seed might not have fully matured, I determined to postpone the sowing of my bed until I could go down on the next day to Mr. Black's and get good seed, he living fully twelve miles off. The next morning was a cold, disagreeable, briskly blowing northern wind, and in my feeble condition feared to venture out and almost decided to risk my tobacco crop on the seed I then had, but remembering my course through life had been, never to risk a crop on uncertain seed, bundled up and off for Mr. Black's. Going around Mr. Black's to see two other friends, who were successful tobacco raisers before the war, but finding their tobacco stubbles indicating an inferior crop, I did not call, and then had to enter Mr. Black's from where I had left it in 1866. On approaching it I was surprised to see an excellent old-fashioned Va. farm, and a well-constructed new gate, through which it was a pleasure even for an old feeble man like myself to pass; and on the top of the hill which in 1866 was so poor and gullied, there was the very best wheat I have seen this year, and I thought what an amount of costly fertilizers he must have foolishly applied. On examination I found from the large tobacco stubbles, an excellent tobacco crop must have grown there; on that hill not a vestige of a gully could be seen, but in their stead were two of the best drains I have ever seen for taking off the surplus water, and a good tobacco house.

At the foot of the hill was another good fence and new gate to divide the high from the low lands; the creek neatly cleaned up, and the flats in fine timothy meadows; at the foot of the hill was another good fence and new gate to cut off the meadows to themselves, and the hill well taken in clover.

Observing two hand-carts off getting wood or rails, I went to them and asked for Mr. Black, who had gone to church; telling them my name I asked if I could get the seed; the young gentleman said he had no doubt Mrs. B. would give them to me, and putting on his coat he went with me to the house, which was approached by a well-graded, neat road to the front of a newly built, two-story framed house, with four good rooms, a passage and two rooms running back for a dining room and kitchen, all under one roof; the young gentleman asked me to have my horse fed and get my dinner, which I declined for want of time. Mrs. B. kindly sent for me to come in and get my dinner, as it would soon be ready. I excused myself, as Mr. B. was absent and I wished to sow my bed that evening. She asked the size of my bed and sent me a full tablespoon of seed for every 100 square yards, and said if my land was good, well prepared and attended to, it would plant in ample time a crop which would require twelve old-fashoned Va.

slaves to work and save; thus showing she, too, knew well what she was about.

In the meantime I was noticing the well-constructed yard and garden enclosures, and counted 14 shade trees in the front yard, with neatly constructed mounds around each properly turfed over, an excellent gravel walk from the gate to the house, and a well-made flower box on each gate post, which seemed to have beautifully clothed the posts last summer; a neat well-constructed single story frame house a little off from the dwelling with two rooms, which from the passing and repassing of the young ladies I presumed was their spinning and weaving room, and a work shop for their father; a neat carriage house, corn house, and stables, with well-enclosed lots for all stock of different grades and kinds; good troughs and racks, and shelters for each and all well supplied. I could but think of the Poet's beautiful expression: "I knew by the smoke which so gracefully curled, a cottage was nigh." So I thought, by all of these surroundings, peace, prosperity and happiness must here abound.

It beat anything I have seen since the war, and equal to any I ever saw before the war. On going and returning, I passed 17 farms, and that of Mr. B. was the only one on which I saw any work going on; some had gone to the court house, some to town, others fox hunting; and on Mr. B's. farm I saw more of thrift, comfort and prosperity for man and beast, than upon all of the others put together. I could but think what an admirable text for an article for our suffering craft, through your *American Farmer*, and resolved to visit Mr. B. and learn by what means he had so well accomplished so much.

In passing by I did call just before dinner, and Miss B. gracefully welcomed me in. When her father came in I observed to him, I supposed he had stripped out his tobacco? He quickly replied, No indeed, and no business man should be done so early. I try to make all I can of the very best article, and only work upon it when I cannot do something else, for I never sell before May or June, and not then unless the price suits me. His hands and clothes shewed he had been toiling in a well-matured crop. In a few moments I was asked to dinner with his wife, two daughters and little grandson; and it was a dinner, I assure you, such as cannot be found in these times except where such thrift and good management prevails; all of which so well reminded me of those good old times for which we all so deeply sigh, and yet so little strive to procure. After dinner, while sitting before his ample fire, enjoying the cheerful company of his happy family, (from whom not a word was uttered about hard times, demoralised freed labor, chicken cholera and poor crops,) all seemed cheerful and happy. I observed to Mr. B. I had told my wife I expected he was a close, hard-working man, and sometimes came to the house a little before dinner was ready, and instead of foolishly fretting, he pulled off his coat, and got to a more profitable work on his gravel walk and mounds. He said he had never put a lick on them; he hauled the rock, sand and sods, and his daughters did the balance, of which they seemed justly proud, and it was a job any one might be proud of.

Any one would be forcibly struck in looking over Mr. B.'s possessions, how much can be done by all diligently pecking away always at something useful or ornamental, which so cheers our young to press on and look upward.

Mr. Black's Statement.

I asked Mr. B. to tell me by what *means* he had accomplished so well, so much; what fertilizers, how and to what crop applied; amount of home-made manures, and to what crops these were applied; the amount of crops made, &c. He said he had never bought one cent's worth of any fertilizers except two bushels of salt per acre for his corn, tobacco, and wheat crops; had used the pea fallow to much advantage for wheat; thought his two bushels of salt per acre, and his carefully saved ashes, had paid him far better than any and all the bought fertilizers so freely used by any of his friends had paid them; his home-made manures varied from 350 loads to 500 four-horse loads, all of which was applied to his poorest lands, and put in tobacco, then wheat and clover and timothy, and never grazed until the next year; thus striving to raise his poorest land up to and beyond his best lands; that he had often been surprised to see so many otherwise well-informed men working so hard to quickly reduce their best lands down to, and below if possible, their poorest lands, which would impoverish any man or country, and to which he thought the poor appearance of our country was more to be attributed than to any other one thing. He never grazed his lands late in the fall nor winter, or early spring,—preferring to feed his stock in their stables and pens, making manure.

He came out of the war with his wife and four daughters, a horseless and badly ruined man; purchased his farm partly on credit; took possession too late for seeding wheat; his corn and oat crop was almost a failure. The tobacco crop I saw, as noticed above, made by himself and family, brought him $350; he purchased a horse, and had two orphan boys bound to him, who were now going to school; an old servant dying there left an old widow, a daughter and son, who helped him, with the bound boys. He now has four fine work horses; his crops of tobacco varying from 5,000 to 7,500 lbs.; his other crops have been satisfactory. He had his fine lumber sawed, out of which he had built his houses and paid for them, after losing over $500 worth, deposited on the river bank to be shipped to Richmond, by the big freshet in Sept., 1870, and by his commission merchant and a friend; and he had about $800 of Confederate money to pay dollar for dollar since the war, but is now in easy circumstances. Mr. B. says it is a shame on our people, having so much good land, to be foolishly whining over our sad losses, instead of going to work like men to repair them.

If every man in our State had done as Mr. B. has, Virginia could this day be the first State in America. I would gladly take any immigrant to see Mr. Black's fine farming, that he might see and decide for himself what a man of sense, judgment, and energy, has done on our too sadly abused lands; and I cannot see why all like him cannot come and do likewise. All we want is honest men of some action and money, to make Virginia as delightful, quiet, happy and prosper-

ous a home as man can hope to find anywhere on the globe.

I enclose you the subscription for your valuable *Farmer* for a new subscriber in this county, which would greatly increase in this vicinity, but for these the tightest times we have ever had. A great many would take it most gladly, were times anything like they used to be, and we now begin to hope we are on substantial ground for a sure improvement in an early future.

Your old friend, &c., G. C. GILMER.

Albemarle Co., Va., April, 1874.

Spanish Merino Sheep.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

In accordance with prior promises, I shall give a partial description of my flock of Merino sheep and the farm on which they are kept. It was commenced over a quarter of a century ago. I first obtained some of the descendants of the early importers—those of Humphreys, Jarvis, and Tainter were tried; later, crosses of both sexes of the Atwood family, Mr. Atwood, of Connecticut, then being the leading breeder; fresh crosses from the original divide of Messrs. Hall and Hammond; later, many animals of both sexes from the then leading flock of Mr. Hammond, were introduced; in turn, crosses were obtained from various leading flocks. At times, I have also purchased entire flocks that were attracting public attention; annual purchases were made, as I thought improvements could be thus made; the culls of my flock were annually sold off, together with such purchases as did not meet my expectations. I commenced with a few animals on a badly run-down farm, on which were a few dilapidated buildings of a primitive order; being in debt for over one-half of the first purchase, then borrowing money to make the annual purchases, interest, and the purchase money for feed, hay and grain, &c., often had to be borrowed also on interest. I could raise but little grain or hay—about 2 tons of hay, a little straw and grain, which seemed to cost me several times its value. A larger portion of the farm was in native growth of timber, the old fields had been worked, and great gullies were worn deep and long from the annual powers of rain and frost,—then as uninviting a home as of many in Maryland. My partner and counsellor, a young lady of Ohio, was induced to become a life partner in the efforts. She was small, and tenderly raised, and yet came here with me to the seemingly hopeless place. She was a willing and active help. The uncouth looking place, the briars, bushes and stone, seemed rather formidable, but she was nearly as zealous in the business as myself; we hired strong men to help clear and prepare the ground. Beside her cares over the house department, she often fed and cared for part of the sheep, and looked after the welfare of the balance; I was thus rather encouraged to a romantic and fanatical idea to build us up a home for after years enjoyment, and to build up such a flock of thorough-bred Merino sheep as the people of earth never saw. Our children seemed somehow to catch the same mania,—perhaps as others catch the measles, &c. Our little shepherdesses and little shepherd were often of much help to tend the sheep from time to time—additional purchases of land adjoining were made; for there were other small tracts adjoining, that were offered for sale. Friends remonstrated against the venture. A few foes seemed to rejoice that sometimes a note had to go to protest. Yet, like the shepherds of old, over in Judea, we tended our flock and our own affairs. The annual purchases of high-priced imported animals were made; the annual culls were sold. Through the assistance, by endorsing, of kind friends, we were always able to borrow money, although at high rates of interest; were ever able to keep up suitable crosses. In time, the annual sales of surplus stock, and the annual clip of wool, furnished a pleasant amount of the variety of life, and the farm annually improved.

The fields became fertile, grain grew luxuriantly; a rich, luxuriant and soft carpet of grass covered the former waste places; the flock was increased in numbers, the quality of the wool annually became better, the fleeces increased in size and weight, the sheep of finer forms and larger size, and of more value, and found more ready sale. The fleeces went up to 6 lbs.—to 8 lbs.—9 lbs.—10 lbs.—11 lbs.—12 lbs. and in 1873 the entire clip averaged nearly 13½ lbs., and yet there were no grown and fatted wethers in the flock, no grown rams except one aged one, the flock consisting mostly of breeding ewes and ungrown lambs. A number of my developed ewes have produced fleeces of 18 to 20 lbs. each, yearling rams have produced as much as 20 and even 21 lbs. each; several two-year old rams have produced a fleece of 25 lbs. and over, each,—from a single ewe we have obtained over 23 lbs., and from a single ram a fleece of over 30 lbs.; all of these weights we will yet surpass, and we are confident to grow up a flock of sheep that will produce an annual clip of 2) lbs. per fleece. We annually have more orders for sheep and at better prices, and have been permitted to enjoy many of the luxuries of earth.

Messrs. Editors, we have never met; you know me through a business channel and through the personal acquaintances that we mutually have; I often meet some of your many especial friends, whose conversation about me and my Merinos, I can trust when I am not present.—Could you leave your editorial chair, for a trip westward, I would be pleased to have you see our surroundings and examine my beautiful flock of choice Merinos. We now have a pleasant home and a tolerably contented family. Indulgent reader, perhaps I have been too prolix; if so, allow me to add—Call here and see my fields and surroundings, examine my flock of pets, and if I prove the means of improving some worn-out Maryland farm and make it to beautify that part of earth, this will not have been written in vain. Rest assured I will not ask of you to buy my sheep, nor urge them upon you. We will wait until you first propose to see or purchase.

J. S. GOE.

Near Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

A Plan of Protection to Sheep.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

I desire to submit to my brother farmers a few thoughts, on the dog question and must beg the use of your columns in giving them. It is settled

that for the present in Virginia we are to have no protection against dogs by legislation, and our only alternative is to defend ourselves. Farmers, declare war against dogs—war to the knife. Shoot every dog you can see in the day on your farm, and put out poison for the prowlers by night.

Let the sheep raisers of each neighborhood agree to act together. Keep no dogs themselves nor allow their tenants to do so—slay all they can in the manner indicated above, and Virginia's statistics will soon show a decided falling off in sheep killed by dogs. We have the matter in our own hands, and if the farmers will only act, in any community, sheep raising will be so safe that one would have to go out of that neighborhood to hear a dog bark. I particularly ask the "*Gunpowder* Club," to bring this question up for discussion at their next meeting. I infer from their name that they will unanimously agree with me. I also wish the Club in "King George" county, Virginia, to agitate this matter. It is rather an unpopular move for a man to give notice that he intends by every known means to slay every dog he can, even those of his best friends and neighbors; and if one person undertakes it by himself, he is placed in an unpleasant position, but if he has the support of a few organized clubs of such position as the two designated above, we believe the idea will be found to be thoroughly practical, and will eventuate in a dog law extended by dog owners themselves. We can conquer a peace for our flocks, if we will be "*terribly in earnest.*" Soon no visions of mangled lambs, nor yelps of worthless curs, would rob us of our hard-earned hours of rest, and the Hallowells of Maryland, and Bethunes of Virginia, would not be compelled to guard their property by night, in these civilized and refined old commonwealths, with the same care as if they lived on the plains surrounded by Modocs.

Would it not be well to offer a premium of a blooded buck, to be paid for by the subscribers of "*The American Farmer*," to the club that reports the largest number of dogs slain during the year?

Your correspondents give us through your columns the best modes and appliances for the destruction of the enemies of our vegetable crops—now is it not equally as legitimate and important to discuss the best means for the destruction of the enemies of a crop equally as profitable, viz: wool and lambs? I merely throw out these crude views as they occur, hoping that some one more experienced and capable will give his views as to the most efficient modes for wholesale destruction of dogs; organizing clubs for the purpose, premiums as stimulants, &c., &c. We believe this question lies at the very bottom of successful sheep raising, and in regard to the protection of sheep from dogs, the question wells up from the heart of every farmer, "What shall we do?" Messrs. Newton, Gilmer, and Ware, let us hear from you. LEGIO OCTIMA.

King Wm. Co., Va., April, 1874.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Department of Agriculture, in the Report for April of the crops, gives a very favorable account of the prospects of winter wheat in all sections. In the South there are few exceptions to the vigor and luxuriance of its growth.

Horticulture.

The Peach Crop.

This has become so important a crop, and the desire to know its condition is so widely felt, that the editors of the *American Farmer* have taken some pains to ascertain the prospect, so far as it can be determined, on the Peninsula and elsewhere.

We give below some extracts from our correspondents, all of which may be counted on as coming from gentlemen upon whom reliance may be placed for the accuracy of their statements. The frosts of the 11th and 12th of April seem to have been very injurious, though some districts seem to have escaped up to this time any serious hurt. Even in those places thus far escaping, the crop can hardly yet be said to be safe, but in others the loss is already very great, and in some also, as will be seen, almost total.

MR. J. W. KERR, of Caroline Co., Md., writes us, under date April 18th: "All this week I have been diligently endeavoring by every available means to ascertain the probable damage sustained by peach orchards during Saturday and Sunday nights last, but reports are so conflicting I am wholly unable to make an intelligent summary. That the crop sustained heavy *additional* injury a week ago, I have satisfactory evidence. In my judgment, *at this time* there cannot be more than one-tenth of a crop reasonably expected in this vicinity, and when we couple to this the strong and plausible probabilities, of a good share of what are yet *apparently* uninjured, *dropping*, it leaves rather a slender hope for peach growers to cling to the present season.

However, a *good* accruing from this disappointment, is its forcible admonition to fruit growers, to secure themselves against such sad occurrences, by growing other fruits as well as peaches, and which are less subject to injury by spring frosts and cold."

HON. L. L. WATERS writes from Somerset Co., Md., April 17th: "The peach crop here may be said to be a most a total failure. From my orchard of six thousand trees, I feel sure that I shall not be able to gather fifty baskets, even if the weather and circumstances should hereafter prove favorable. And I learn from peach growers attending court here at this time, from all parts of the county, that my case is by no means singular. Even orchards on the margin of salt water streams, which have hitherto almost invariably escaped spring frosts, have not, as I am informed, withstood the very severe weather of last week.

I noticed this morning in my orchard, on a few trees of "Hale's Early," (the latest variety in blooming,) *a living peach* here and there, but on other varieties examined, such as "Troth's," "Crawford's Early and Late," "Mixon," "Stump the World," and "Heath," not a living bud or blossom could be found.

We have had unusually severe weather for April, and fears are entertained that the peaches

and cherries are greatly damaged, and I have heard of a few cases where early blooming strawberries were killed."

COL. EDWD. WILKINS, writing from Kent Co., Md., seems to take a much more favorable view of the prospect. He says: "Five years out of six that our fruit is injured it is done in the first half of May. Up to this time (April 18th) we have a fine prospect. We had a great growth of wood last season, and the trees are now loaded with bloom, the fruit germ in fully one-half of it being still alive, but we are still in the bushes."

GENL. L. GIDDINGS, Anne Arundel Co., Md., writes, April 17th: "I am satisfied more than half the peach buds on my grounds are killed; my neighbors differ widely in opinion as to the extent of the injury, but it will be revealed in a few days, when the bloom has fallen. The late varieties have suffered most, and the destruction has been greater in well cultivated orchards than in neglected ones in which the buds were not so far advanced." And on the 20th: "I think I shall have half a crop if all the buds now living stick to the trees. As far as I can learn, most of the orchards in this section will yield in the same proportion."

From Talbot Co., Md., Mr. J. B. HARRINGTON writes us, April 20th: "The general opinion is that we have enough buds left to give a fair paying crop. This may not be the case in the upper part of the county, but on the salt water peaches will not be scarce."

Dr. J. V. WALLACE, of Cecil Co., Md., April 21st, says: "There is the greatest diversity of opinion among the peach growers of this neighborhood. I to-day met with a gentleman from the lower part of this county, who informed me that the tenant on the Cassidy Farm, states that his peach crop has been very badly hurt, if not killed; while on the Reybold property in the same neighborhood, certain varieties seem to be *very badly hurt*, whilst others are slightly injured. This difference of opinion prevails throughout Sassafras Neck, the great peach-growing portion of our county.

The *Cecil Whig* of Saturday last says: "The blossoms of the peach are reported still uninjured, but we apprehend next June will find few peaches north of Dover, Del."

Our correspondent incloses a slip from the *Cecil Democrat* which says reports vary greatly, but "all agree that a large percentage of the fruit is killed. Some think the crop will be as full as is desirable, whilst others say it will be very short. We conclude that the truth cannot be ascertained until later in the season. Our own opinion is that peach buds must be much hardier than they were formerly, if they have stood the mercury at 20°, unscathed, for three consecutive nights."

From Queen Anne's, Md., we have a report from Mr. E. B. EMORY, April 20th, as follows: "The peaches in Wye Neck are said to be entirely destroyed by the cold snap of Sunday and Monday week. The peach growers in all other sections of the county give me the same report. Orchards that stood unhurt up to Sunday week were then damaged seriously. I examined my orchard carefully to-day. I find the yellow varieties most damaged. The buds on the Crawford Late trees, I may say are literally entirely destroyed; Smock, old trees, ¾ destroyed, young trees, ½; Crawford Early, ¾ destroyed. Cling is the only yellow peach which I have unhurt. Of the white varieties, Heath is almost entirely destroyed; Mixon Free, Stump the World, and Crocket's White, or Free Heath trees, contain only half their allowance of bloom; they have from ½ to ¾ of their bloom destroyed, according to the exposure and health of the trees. Hale's Early are scarcely hurt at all, and are full of bloom. From what I can see I expect a fourth of a crop, and am in hopes that many of my neighbors who now say that they will not gather enough peaches to supply their families, will sell enough to cover the expenses of their labors expended on their orchards. So much shall I look for, and should I gather more I shall be very agreeably disappointed."

From Delaware, DR. W. F. GODWIN, of New Castle Co., writes, April 20th: "The last cold snap severely injured the buds in the lower part of the State. My father writes from lower part of Kent Co., Del., that as to *his* orchard all the buds are killed except Hale's Early. Why they escaped I cannot tell, as they put out just about the time of the severe cold weather. Our trees up here were not all fully blossomed on the 10th and 11th, and are not all out even now.

"In the lower part of the Peninsula, where the trees bore last year, the buds are killed almost entirely.

"In the upper portion, although a great many are killed, there are enough left if they remain on to give an average crop.

"You know last year in the extreme upper portion of our Peninsula there was no fruit; along here but little (for instance 1872, Middletown shipped per car 450,000 baskets; 1873, about 300,000;) down about Smyrna there was a third of a crop; down further towards Milford, from a half to a full crop; down about Princess Anne, a full crop. Now this year, from present appearances, all this will just be reversed. At the lowest part of the Peninsula there will be none; further up, some; up further, still more; and along here, the great peach centre, possibly an average crop.

"I say *possibly*, because we may yet have cold severe weather to kill those that are left, and even those that look good now may fall off long before the time of maturity. The cold has to some extent affected them, destroyed some of their vitality, and many unquestionably will not be able to survive the shock, and the others are not strong enough to withstand as much as they were before the cold."

From Central Virginia, our esteemed correspondent, Mr. FITZ, writes us as follows of the failure of the fruit crop:

Messrs. Editors American Farmer—The cultivators of fruits should not be discouraged in consequence of the occasional loss of their crops from the vernal frosts, or from any other cause. Do we not much more frequently fail in realizing satisfactory returns as regards our cereal crops? Suppose a cold snap does sometimes blast our prospects in the fruit line; we have but to recollect that many of our orchards are young and in a growing state, and the omission to bear is quite favorable to growth and health, and capacity to bear full crops the next season; and the deferred benefits are to be realized with compound interest,

including greatly increased capacity, vigor, and maturity in the trees.

Because our trees are not bearing fruit it is no reason we should neglect culture, or any means usually applied for their benefit. The opportunity is especially favorable to pruning, when that is needed, and the cultivation should be as thorough as if the branches were well set with fruit.

In Piedmont and Eastern portions of Virginia our information leads us to believe that, except in the most favored situations, the fruit crops of every description have suffered greatly from the frost of the 13th of April, on which morning the mercury, in central Virginia, stood at 17° above zero, and ice was made near half an inch thick. Not only were the fruits generally destroyed, but the very early vegetables were blasted or injured to considerable extent. But this failure was easily remedied by replanting, and the main disadvantage is the backwardness of vegetation.

Kenwick Depot, Alb. Co., Va. J. FITZ.

Maryland Horticultural Society.

The monthly meeting was held on the 21st ult. There was not a general response to the efforts made to secure a display of plants. Mr. John Feast, Sr., showed some Azaleas, Camellias, &c., and a fine Carnation, originated by him, which he calls *Mrs. Van Cott*. Mr. Smith, gardener to R. W. L. Rasin, Esq., had a basket of Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Radishes adorned with cut flowers. Mr. Alexander Black deposited some Pansies, Fuchsias, Draciænas and other foliage plants; Mr. Whitman, some geraniums; Mr. Hoen, a tray of fine pansies. It was announced that the committee which had waited upon the Legislature to ask for a charter found they should have applied, under the general law of the State, for an act of incorporation, and that such an act had been that day granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City. The Executive Committee reported a premium list for professionals, and promise another list for amateurs, which was adopted. A circular letter from Mr. Vick, the well-known seedsman of Rochester, N. Y., was read, offering to place at the disposal of State Agricultural Societies, $50 for special premiums for flowers raised by amateurs from seed obtained from him, and the offer *accepted*. The secretary read a letter, which Mr. Thomas Meehan had addressed to the society at the request of its president. After expressing the hope that a successful society might be formed here, Mr. M. said:

"Maryland seems to me at this time to offer a favorable field for a successful horticultural society. In fruit and vegetable cultures, as one of the industrial enterprises, there has been marked progress during the few past years. Its proximity on every hand to large centers renders perishable or bulky articles more worthy of attention to her than to more distant States. This fact has been self-asserted. While fruit and vegetable growing has shown a marked increase, the cereals, with which the West competes, has yearly declined, until Maryland has a much less annual product than it had ten years ago. It is of course always a wise policy to follow the drift of natural law, and it is because I think this drift is clear to all who will examine the figures, that I think a society like yours, which shall in a certain sense declare that 'what God has joined together let no man put asunder,' will have more than a usual chance of success.

"But it is in the higher aims of horticulture that your field will chiefly lie. To make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is the object of the progressive agriculturalist. The enterprising horticulturalist seeks rather as his field to make the desert blossom as the rose. And here you also have excellent material. To have the highest effects from landscape or ornamental gardening there must of course be people of some wealth to indulge in the taste. I suspect that Baltimore and the State at large has much more of this essential feature now at command than there was here when the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was organized. And then that there is an already widely extended taste for trees and fruits and flowers, as means for a high and refined culture, is no better evidence than by the sales books of your own prosperous nursery firms, as well as by the experience of many a noted northern firm, which looks on Maryland as a sort of happy hunting ground."

Mr. Meehan intimates the difficulties which the society may expect to encounter in its course, and that those who have the means of sustaining such associations will often fail them in time of need—that officers will sometimes be elected who may be considered by many as by no means the best that could be made—that exhibitors will sometimes lose a plant, or break something, or smart under some injuries, and judges award premiums that a critical jury would not do—these and other such like obstacles may be anticipated —"but the people, who have no immediate interest in the details, yet always support that from which they derive profit and instruction. A bare half dozen of your leading horticulturalists, determined to succeed, could carry the institution through all obstacles at any time."

Mr. Charles Reese offered a preamble and resolutions, which he supported in a speech of marked eloquence and force, setting forth that the society regards the preservation of the forest trees as a subject of great importance to the interests of the State, and that the society should do all in its power to prevent their unnecessary destruction, and to use its interest throughout the State to promote the planting of useful and ornamental trees in all suitable places, more particularly by the sides of the public roads, and recommending the passage by the Legislature of an act to pay one dollar for each and every scarlet maple, tulip poplar, oak, or trees of certain other kinds, planted not less than fifty feet apart on any turnpike or county road in the State, the money to be deducted from the State taxes of persons planting such trees, and that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the next Legislature and urge the passage of such a law.

The resolutions were warmly commended by Mr. A. Bowie Davis, president of the State Agricultural Society, and E. L. Rogers, and were adopted. Mr. Reese, Mr. Rogers, and Jesse Marden, Jr., were appointed upon the committee. The society then adjourned.

According to Prof. Fernold, of the Maine Agricultural College, 1000 pounds of the ashes of the potato contain 515 pounds of potash.

SOD VS. CLEAN CULTURE FOR PEARS.—Mr. Berckmans says, in direct opposition to our friend Mr. Emory, (who is one of the most successful pear-growers in this State,) that the advantages of the sod system have become so manifest that our most successful pear-growers are now advocating it, and that its advantages are manifold and strike one upon close observation as being the most rational for the Southern climate. He argues that, the ground once laid down in sod, allows the small fibrous roots of the pear to remain undisturbed, while to continue to destroy these by summer plowing is to cut off from the tree the supplies of food it receives through them alone. He recommends plowing orchards while young as often as practicable, but to keep away from the roots of the trees. When the orchard is established and set in grass or clover, nothing is to be taken away from the orchard but pears; mow the grass or weeds every few weeks during the growing season and let them remain upon the surface; top dress with manure or compost this winter and give an application of lime or plaster the following year, and repeat every alternate season. The neglect of keeping up the annual top dressing of manure, ashes or phosphate has given cause for opposing this style of culture, but where regularly practiced the advantages will become apparent.

Mr. B. adds that pear blight is fostered when trees are kept in luxuriant vegetation by shallow summer plowing, and that having compared the two methods in several renowned pear-growing districts of Virginia, New York, and New England, he finds wherever the sod system is practiced as it is recommended by Mr. Meehan, the difference in profits are vastly in its favor.

FRUITS NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.—A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* in Fairfax Co., Va., writes thus, of fruits in his locality: Peaches are the heaviest crop. Early York, Oldmixon, George IV., Stump the World, Morris White, Smock, Heath, Ward's Late, and Crockett's Late being the favorites. Among Apples the Winesap ranks first for quality and keeping. A neighbor of his clears $150 yearly off of a half acre of this variety. As a rule only native varieties succeed as fall and winter apples. Of pears all sorts do well on a stiff soil, excelling those of the North and West. Duchess is the favorite, after which come the Bartlett, Seckel, Vicar, d'Anjou, and Beurre Easter. Grapes thrive in the poorest soils, producing of course the best results by winter manuring, proper and sufficient pruning and thorough but shallow cultivation. Concord ranks first, followed by Delaware, Hartford, Catawba, Ives. Isabella fails entirely. The apricot flourishes, as do the almond, fig and filbert. Plums generally destroyed by curculio. In cherries and small fruits there is nothing which cannot be raised in perfection. Washington is a good market, paying the highest prices for fine fruit.

BEST TIME TO MANURE TREES.—Mr. Meehan says a top dressing of good manure put under the trees soon after midsummer, when the second growth, which is always made soon after this season, is about beginning, produces marked good results.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.—The following is a wash used by William Saunders, of the Agricultural Department at Washington: Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slaking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and at the time of application half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. He says: "I generally apply it in the spring, before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later; but then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage." It is applied not only to the stem of the tree, but, to some extent, to the main branches.

Lawn and Flower Garden.

Floriculture, &c.—May, 1874.

By W. D. BRACKENRIDGE, Florist and Nurseryman, Govanstown, Baltimore county, Md.

Pleasure Grounds.

The more simple the design and plain the way we set about effecting any improvement in the embellishment of grounds surrounding private residences and public institutions, the better; but in carrying out this idea, permanence, or enduring nature of the material used, should constantly be kept in view; thus we too often see drains put down, to carry off spring and surface water, that have not the capacity to do so, and the first flood that comes chokes them up; and to re-open and lay anew an old drain or water conductor, costs more than putting down a new one; and so it is also in the construction of roads and walks, for where a substantial base of stone or gravel is not put in, no lasting or comfort in travel can reasonably be expected. The same reason should govern the preparation of grounds for the planting of trees, &c. Notwithstanding all that has been written on planting, people in general do not appear to take up the idea, or entertain the proper notions which should govern them in the performance of this important work; for we find that both the farmer and country gardener, so soon as they discover that their land is too wet to work for other purposes, and if planting is to be done, they then repair to the nurseryman to secure the trees, and plant while the earth is in a wet state; consequently it can not be distributed properly among the roots; and should dry weather set in, the whole becomes a solid mass, quite impervious to delicate rootlets, and should immediate death not follow, then it extends itself to a lingering condition of sickness. This is no dream of ours, for we see evidences of its effects every season; therefore, we say, never plant, &c., except when the earth is so friable that its particles will fall readily asunder, when thrown from the spade or shovel.

Evergreens can be moved with safety, from this date on to the first of June. Make the holes large, spread the roots well out, and see that they do not get dried between the lifting and planting. Deciduous trees that have been taken up early and trenched in, may still be moved on a favorable day, to where they are wanted; and as the spring has been wet and cold, herbaceous plants can yet be divided and fresh beds made of

them; also all hardy plants that have been wintered over in the cold frames, should be planted out as soon as possible; but the bedding out of Cannas, Dahlias and Geraniums had better be postponed till about the middle of the month. The grouping or massing of plants in the flower garden, so as to produce a chaste effect in the blending of colors of foliage and flower—either after the ribbon fashion, or promiscuous arrangement—is a matter or work involving some considerable taste and judgment, and on which we have descanted freely in former articles; but in all endeavors in this direction, preserve harmony in the colors—avoiding all glaring contrasts. The gardener, to effect this purpose, has various kinds of Lantana, which prefer a poor soil to make them bloom freely; and there is the scarlet and white-flowered Sage, Heliotropes, Tuberoses, Petunias, Verbenas and Geraniums—pink and scarlet; and those plants with dashing, gay foliage, as Achyranthus (Iresene), Coleus, &c.; and as a contrast in the paler silver shade, there is the Gnaphalium tomentosa, Centaurea ragusina, Cineraria maritima and Artemesia tomentosa; but yet with all these beauties to be had, we still do not know of a more grateful flowering plant than the Nierembergia gracilis, which in dry situations around Baltimore, withstands our winter frosts, and harmonizes well, when grouped with the Heliotrope and blue Eupatorium.

For the formation of screens—or the shutting out of unsightly objects, either above or on the surface of the ground—we know of nothing to surpass the white-flowering evergreen Japan Honeysuckle, as it forms rapidly a dense mass of closely netted stems and foliage; the Chinese variety, though growing more rapidly, is not so neat or desirable for the purpose we mention.

Grass edgings should be pared, walks cleaned, and, together with the lawn, well rolled, soon after a rain. Box edgings ought to be trimmed, so soon as all danger of frosts is past.

Green House.

In this department we would recommend that the more hardy plants be removed by degrees to the open air, where they will receive shelter; this will afford place inside for the growth of such summer-flowering things as Begonias, Fuchsias, Clerodendrums, Caladiums, Achimenes, Gesnerins, &c., all of which should be shifted into proper-sized pots, trained and nurtured, so as to present a respectable appearance. Various kinds of the Epiphyllum section of the Cactus tribe, will now be showing flower, when they will require a larger allowance of water, and abundance of light. While Camellias are making their growths, give them a partial shade, and a free supply of water at the root, syringing the tops with soft water early in the morning during clear weather; the same regimen ought also to be extended to Azaleas, while they are making new wood, with this difference, they require more light.

Best Six Evergreens for Small Lawns.—At a late meeting following were named: Juniper, Irish, robusta; Arbor-Vitæ, Tom Thumb; Pinus pumilio; Pinus cembra; Arbor Vitæ compacta; Chinese Juniper.

Geraniums.

Editors of the American Farmer:

I fully agree with your correspondent, Mr. Massey, page 102 March No. of *Farmer*, in his first remark about "Horticultural Exaggerations." He says: "Growers of new varieties of fruits and flowers are apt to over-estimate the value and beauty of their pets." This is admitted on all hands, but is not Mr. M. a little inconsistent in his strictures upon the makers of European catalogues? He says: "the English excel in exaggeration," and cites as an instance the two varieties of white Geraniums advertised as double, Alba Plena and Aline Sisley. I do not know who raised the former; the latter was raised by Mr. Sisley; nor was it sent out by an English firm. We do not know what Mr. M. is growing as the variety called "Reticulatum;" when the writer grew it, the "delicate tracery" was visible enough. Nor can we understand how Geranium "London Blue" became, under Mr. Massey's cultivation, pink. Blue Bell, Blue Gem and London Blue, are not blue, as their name would indicate,—but are they pink? If Mr. M. was planting a ribbon border, or massing beds of colors, he surely would not mix the varieties mentioned with such varieties as Maid of Kent, Helen Lindsay, Christine, &c.

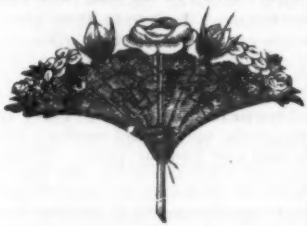
It may be that John Bull is desirous to gull us poor Jonathans, but there can scarcely be any collusion on the part of the Royal Horticultural Society, whose trial grounds at Chiswick are used for testing the qualities of plants, vegetables, &c., from all comers, as evidenced by the award of first-class certificates to Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons, of New York, for their Potatoes, Extra Early Vermont and Vermont Beauty.

Climate, soil and culture have great influence upon fruits, flowers and vegetables, and this alone should be sufficient to induce those who are cognizant of the fact, to exercise a little charity towards their brethren in the trade. Most of us know that many things which succeed admirably in Europe, are not equally good on this side of the Atlantic.

Of course no excuse can be offered for wilful misrepresentation. Let those who think the making of a first-class descriptive catalogue an easy matter, undertake the task, and they will find the amount of brain-work absolutely essential to the accomplishment of such a work something more than is usually supposed by the general horticultural reader.

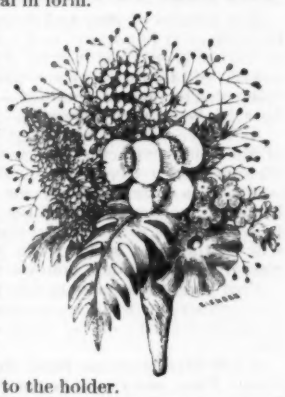
Jean Sisley is the best and most distinct Scarlet Geranium in cultivation. Geraniums Gen. Grant and Lucius are good; Gen. Lee (Buist) is an excellent violet; Crimson Variety Arthur Pearson is just *splendid;* Coleshill is excellent. Master Christine, Christine Nilsson, Christine, Helen Lindsay, and Maid of Kent, are pink varieties unsurpassed. Mark Twain is distinct and good; so is Blue Bell. Rollison's Unique, London Blue and Macbeth are beautiful in flower and foliage. We would name a few other good things; but, as Mr. Massey has promised a list, we forbear. Very respectfully, N. F. F.

BOUQUET MAKING.—As the season for flowers and posies is at hand, we give from *Vick's Floral Guide* some hints on this subject: Very few flowers have stems suitable for nice bouquet work, so it is the custom to "stem" all flowers, (that is, give them artificial stems,) and the material used for this purpose is broom brush or wire, to which they are attached with spool cotton or fine wire. These stiff stems can be made to hold the flowers in any position desired. To keep the flowers from crowding each other and to supply moisture, it is usual to wind damp moss around the stem of the flower at its connection with the artificial stem. The central flower, which is usually the largest, must have a stiff, straight stem, as seen in the engraving, for this really forms the back bone of the bouquet, as well as the handle. Fasten the stems of all the flowers around this central flower, as in the engraving, which shows a bouquet as it would appear divided near the middle, showing the way the flowers are fastened to the main stem, as well as the manner in which they are kept from crowding each other. After the flowers are all properly attached, and the bouquet formed, cut off the handle to the desired length and cover this with tin foil or wind with white ribbon, leaving a loop so that the bouquet may be suspended if desired. Ornamental papers prepared for the purpose are very pretty and can be obtained at a small price of most florists. These cover the handle and bottom of the bouquet, and also usually make a quite ornamental border. Our remarks are of course designed for hand bouquets, but large bouquets are made in the same manner, except that they are more pyramidical in form.





Small bouquets usually called Button-Hole Bouquets, are becoming very popular and almost indispensable. They are worn both by gentlemen and by the ladies in their dress and hair. They are made in two ways; of a single flower, such as a Rose bud, a Tuberose, with a leaf as a back ground, and also of several varieties of small flowers. Both kinds are shown in the engravings. The lower part of the stem is wound with tin foil and fastened to the coat or dress with pins. A better way, however, is to use the neat little button-hole bouquet holders, made of glass and attached to dress or coat by the pin which belongs to the holder.



PRESERVING CUT FLOWERS.—Cut flowers in vases will keep much longer if the vases are filled with white sand, and with water enough barely to cover it, or rather to keep it thoroughly wet. Water by itself rots the stems, so that they lose the power of drawing up moisture; but this does not occur so readily where they are thrust into the wet sand. The sand should be washed by having water poured on it and drained off before use; otherwise, the salt which all sea sand contains will prove injurious. As wet sand is an unhandy thing to put into vases, it is well to have it washed and dry beforehand.

A French chemist recommends putting sal ammoniac to the water in which cut flowers are placed, say 5 grains to a pint and a-half of water, to preserve them. They will retain their freshness by this means, it is said, for a fortnight.

REMOVE THE FLOWERS.—The *Garden* says: "All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or 'go to seed' injures the plant more than a dozen buds. Cut your flowers, then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your room with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature."

A NEW JAPAN PRIMROSE.—Messrs. Massey & Hudson, the extensive and widely known florists of Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., recently kindly sent us a plant of the *White Primula Japonica*, imported by them in January and now flowering for the first season in this country. The plant is a very striking one; the flower stalk, which is about a foot and a half high, springing from a circle of leaves of bright green, and bearing several whorls or tiers of flowers. The individual flowers are very much like those of the Phlox Drummondii, those of this variety being pure white with a salmon eye. It is entirely hardy, and will doubtless be a great acquisition to our gardens. Messrs. M. & H. say the bloom in the open air will be finer than when grown in pots under glass.

The first imported plants of this attractive species were purple, but they are now produced of various colors, and the firm named have imported some said to be striped.

BEST SIX VARIETIES OF HARDY ROSES.—At the New York Horticultural Society's meeting the following were recommended: Salet (Moss,) Madam Plantier, General Washington, La France, Prairie Queen, Coquette des Alpes.

A CIRCULAR BED.—Massey & Hudson had a bed last summer, which was much admired, and which was planted thus: Centre, a tall growing Canna; next, a circle of dwarf dark-leaved Cannas; then a circle of Coleus Verschaffeldtii; then a circle of Centaurea Gymnocarpa, and an outer circle of Alternanthera Parychoides. The Coleus and Centaureas had to be kept sheared; the other plants were not touched. The soil in the centre of the bed should be made richer than the outer lines in order to keep it higher. Such a bed will be very showy but requires a great many plants.

The Apiary.

Artificial Swarming.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

The months of May and June are in this latitude the most important and busiest of the year to the bee-keeper: as it is in them that his bees swarm, and that the greater part of his profits in surplus honey are obtained,—any yield after July 4th being very uncertain.

As I have not been able to give a description of the honey extractor, and with us any great yield of honey cannot be obtained without it, (and as it is more necessary for the young bee-keeper to increase his stock than to get surplus honey,) I think directions for artificial swarming will be the most useful I can give this month, reserving hints on box honey for June.

That you may be able to follow my directions intelligently, it will be necessary for you to understand a little of the natural history of the bee.

A full hive contains three different kinds of bees: First, one *female* bee or *queen*, who is the mother of the hive, and the only bee capable of laying eggs that will produce queens or workers. She is readily distinguished from the other bees by her long pointed body and short crossed wings, looking somewhat like a very stout wasp. Next, about 500 to 5,000 drones or male bees, which you have often seen,—whose sole use, so far as has been discovered, is to impregnate the young queens, and who are killed by the workers as soon as the honey begins to fail and the swarming season is over. And, lastly, from 10,000 to 30,000 undeveloped females, or workers, who gather honey, build comb, nurse the brood, and, in short, do all the work of the hive.

The eggs laid by an impregnated queen will produce either male or female bees; the sex depending apparently upon the will of the queen. Any egg that will produce a worker or undeveloped female bee, can by being properly fed and tended by the nurse bee, be developed into a queen. The way in which this is done, and other interesting facts in the natural history of the bee, I will give in future numbers; but, as I said before, it is necessary for you to understand this much to be able to follow my directions intelligently.

If you have two swarms of bees in movable comb hives, a simple and excellent method of artificial swarming is as follows: On a clear warm day in May, about a week before you would expect a natural swarm, when the bees are flying freely, open a hive, which we will call No. 1; and take out five frames of brood and honey, replacing them by five empty frames, alternating these empty frames with the full ones, so as to have each frame without comb between two that contain it; shake all the bees from the combs you have removed, back into their hive, and put the combs into an empty hive, (No. 3;) fill this up by adding five empty frames alternately with the full ones, as in No. 1. Now remove a strong hive (No. 2) from its stand, putting an empty hive or box in its place; carry it off about twenty yards, open it and carefully lift out each comb until you find the queen. When you see her, put the comb she is on into No. 3 with all the bees on it, removing one of the combs of brood to make room for it, putting the removed comb into No. 2; return all the combs to No. 2, close it and place it on its old stand, so that the bees which had gone into the box, put in its place, may enter it: these bees having missed their hive will mark its position the next time they leave it, and will return to it wherever it is put. In about five minutes remove No. 2 to a new stand at least ten yards from its old one, and put No. 3 in its place; all the old bees which have flown before, except the few mentioned above that will mark No. 2's new position, will return to their old stand, and finding their queen there will in a few hours go to work as if no change had been made, and you will have a powerful new swarm and neither of the old hives will be much weakened, one having furnished the bees and queen and the other the combs and brood. The bees in No. 2, if they have not already made preparation for raising a queen, will at once set about it, and in three weeks at the farthest will have one laying; when, if the season is not too far advanced, and honey is still abundant, another swarm can be made in the same manner, except that this time the brood and combs should come from No. 2 and the bees from No. 1. You will see that in this manner of swarming all the new comb is built in hives having fertile laying queens, and you must be careful *never to allow a queenless hive to build comb*, as it will all be comb for raising drones, and be worse than useless in the brood chamber of a hive. I intended to give directions for swarms from one box and one movable comb hive, but my communication is so long already that I will have to keep them for another time.

D. M. WORTHINGTON.

Howard Co., Md.

National Agricultural Convention.

The President of this Association, W. H. Jackson, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., announces that the third session of this Congress will be held at Atlanta, Ga., May 13th, 1874. This location, he says, affords to Northern representatives an excellent opportunity to learn something of Southern agriculture, and on this ground the selection was strongly favored by the Northern delegation at Indianapolis.

All Agricultural Colleges, Societies and Clubs, Granges, &c., which have or may contribute five dollars, without regard to members, are invited to send one delegate. The object of the Association is to consider all subjects connected with the agricultural interests.

The Poultry Yard.

Profits of Poultry Keeping.

As this is the season for the formation of plans for the poultry yard, we give below the result of the experience of sundry poultry raisers, as presented at a late meeting of the Poultry Association of Chatauqua Co., Pa., as to the profit of the business, and the best varieties for the several purposes for which they are intended, which we think in the main are correct. The report of the proceedings says that about 200 members were present, and none seemed to dispute that there was profit in the business:

President C. V. Beebe has nine Light Brahma pullets, hatched last June, which have laid 360 eggs.

Dr. J. G. Pond has seven different varieties, and likes them all. The Brahmas and Cochins are best for market, as they grow to a large size and their flesh is of good quality. They are good winter layers and excellent mothers. The Hamburgs are good layers and good table fowls, but are below medium for size. The Spanish are good egg-producers, but not good as table fowls; while the Houdans are excellent egg-producers and also superior for the table; being of good size, and their flesh of excellent quality. The Leghorns were favorites of his, being great layers, non-sitters, and good table fowls. He spoke very highly of lop-eared rabbits for the table.

I. G. Turner believes there is more profit in well-managed poultry than in any other stock on the farm, and they don't require large farms. They want neat, comfortable quarters, good feed and pure water. He believes there is as much net profit from fifteen hens as from a good cow, without half the labor. He once had a Dark Brahma hen that laid ninety-five eggs before wanting to sit, and then raised twelve chickens.

O. J. Curtis likes the Black Spanish the best of any because they lay large eggs, are not inclined to sit, are good winter layers, and do not eat as much as the Light Brahmas. Gives his fowls good, warm quarters in winter, with plenty of food, consisting of corn, wheat screenings, scraps of meat, old mortar, gravel, and plenty of pure water, and has no trouble in getting plenty of fresh eggs the year round.

Corrydon Putnam likes the Creve Cœurs because their eggs are large and their flesh good; and the Dark Brahmas because they are good winter layers. Thinks dark fowls are better winter layers than light ones.

Charles Phillips sold since last fall, from his fourteen Dark Brahma hens, 492 eggs, receiving for most of them thirty cents per dozen. The cost of keeping his fowls is no greater in winter than in summer, and the eggs are double in price.

H. P. Woodcock thinks the production of eggs depends not so much on the breed as on the care bestowed.

J. M. Beebe has kept Houdans three years, and thinks no other breed will lay so great a weight of eggs in one year. His Buff Cochins commenced laying at 5½ months old.

Diseased Fowls.—A subscriber whose Light Brahmas were dying off, opened one and found the liver enlarged to four times its normal size and covered with yellow spots; otherwise there were no signs of derangement. He would be glad to have any of our readers say what the trouble is and give a cure.

Live Stock.

Mr. McHenry's Sale.

The reputation of Mr. McHenry as a lover and judge of fine stock naturally secured good attendance at his sale on the 8th ult., but though the number of persons present was large, the bidding was not at any time very spirited. Below we give a detailed report of the sale. The *Horses* sold low, especially the young ones and the stallions. The stallion Mambrino Hambletonian, well known in this vicinity, having stood in Baltimore county and been on exhibition several times at the State Fair at Pimlico, and undoubtedly a fine horse, was sold on a single bid, for $150. He had a character, worse perhaps than deserved, of having a vicious temper. Thoroughbred Saracen, a beautiful colt nearly four years old, bred by Mr. Alexander, of Ky., sold for $425—a very low figure. The stallions Dick Jackson and The Big Corporal, the former a thoroughbred, the latter a half-bred Percheron, were withdrawn on the catalogue limits of $1,000 and $500 respectively, no higher bids being made. Mambrino Hambletonian was afterwards resold on the ground, as was understood, for $200.

The *Jerseys*, though perhaps not equaling the average of some sales at the North within that period, sold better than at any public sale in Maryland for the past two or three years. This is only what was expected, many of them being very superior, and all, with scarce an exception, very handsome animals, and from the known taste and carefulness of Mr. McHenry, these cattle of his breeding or selection were eagerly sought, but the prices paid were certainly below what were to have been anticipated for animals of such decided merit, and so carefully bred as these sold here. Among the purchasers from outside of Maryland was Mr. Crozier, the well known farmer and breeder of Jerseys, of Long Island, and Mr. N. W. Sharp, as we believe, of Penna. One or two head went to West Virginia, and we noticed several gentlemen from Eastern Virginia at the sale, but so far as we know, no sales were made to that section.

There were about 110 lots sold, and the sale consumed the entire day from 10 to 5 o'clock, save an interval of 45 minutes for lunch.

The aggregate of the sale was about $11,000

HORSES.

Stallions.—Mambrino Hambletonian, 14 yrs., $150, S. Vannort; Saracen, 4 yrs., $425, Jas. W. Jordan.

Mares and Colts.—Lucy, 11 yrs., $100, Jos. Smith: Lucy's Colt, 1 yr., $85, do.; Mary, — yrs., $155, John Bason; Molly, 11 yrs., $145, Dr. De Coursey; Billy (gldg.), 3 yrs., $85, Mr. Hardcastle; Brown Filly, 2 yrs., $60, D. Crane; Fanny's Gelding, 2 yrs., $82.50, Mr. Finney; Ajax (gldg.), 3 yrs., $75, Mr. Hardcastle; Bessie's Colt, 1 yr., $150, Jos. Smith; Faust (gldg.), 3 yrs., $105, H. W. Cooper; Dolly, 7 yrs., $175, Robert Elbert; Bay Filly, 2 yrs., $45, P. Walker; Dolly Childs, —, $115, Ch. H. Tilghman; Brown Filly, 1 yr., $55, — Henderson; May, 5 yrs., $85, Chas. Shipley; Badger (gldg.), $145, C. Peddicord; Betsey, 5 yrs., withdrawn on limit of $400; Dolly, 5 yrs., $185, S. M. Shoemaker; Roan Dolly's Gelding, 2 yrs., $65, Samuel Hopkins; Dinah, 13 yrs., $130, C. H. Tilghman; Black Filly, 1 yr., $105, Geo. Elder; Bay Colt, 1 yr., $90, M. Carling; Iron-gray Colt, 1 yr., $75, C. R. Goodwin; Sorrel Filly, 10 mos., $100, S. M. Shoemaker; Gray Colt, 10 mos., $95, do.; Iron-gray Filly, 2 yrs., $140, ———.

JERSEYS.

All the cattle, with two exceptions, are recorded in the register of the A. J. C. C.

Bulls.—Imported Southampton, 6 yrs. $80, Thomas H. Oliver; Abel, 3 yrs, $175, Mr. Gough; Benton, 15 mos., $80, Mr. Compton; Cossack, 8 mos., $190, W. Cozi, N. York; Caractacus, 6 yrs., $53, Mrs. Worthington; Cyclops, 2 yrs., $150, S. M. Shoemaker;—6 head, aggregating $728, averaging $121.33.

Cows and Heifers.—Minerva, 8 yrs., $75, Frank Hersh; Jasmine, 8 yrs., $50, Wm. Brooks; Jewel, (with c. c.) 9 yrs., $110, Mr. Crozier; Venus, 6 yrs., $90, Thos. H. Oliver; Virginia, 7 yrs., $112.50, J. C. Grafflin; Fairy, 6 yrs., $115, T. H. Oliver; Dove, 11 yrs., $100, ———; Lilac, 8 yrs., $125, Mr. Crozier; Mercy, 4 yrs., $85, N. W. Sharp; Sunflower (with b. c.,) 7 yrs., $185, S. M. Shoemaker; Daffodil, 9 yrs., $95, N. W. Sharp; Narcissa, 4 yrs., $55, do.; Bignonia, 2 yrs., $180, Mr. Tile, W. Va.; Astra, 2 yrs., $122.50, N. W. Sharp; Agnes (not in H. R.,) 3 yrs., $75, S. M. Shoemaker; Truth, 2 yrs., $150, do.; Florida, 3 yrs,, $100, J. C. Grafflin; Golconda, 3 yrs., $105, Mr. Fundenberg; Egeria, 2½ yrs., $85, do.; Persica, 2½ yrs., $150, ———; Althea, 2 yrs., $50, E. S. Englar; Pride, 4 yrs., $145, W. Crozier; Treasure (not in H. R.) 1½ yrs., $90, Mr. Fundenberg; Minna, 11 yrs., $60, Mr. Webster; Editha. 7 yrs., $70, do.; Agatha, 6 yrs., $102.50, J. E. Phillips; Sibylla, 5 yrs., $82, J. A. Stouffer; Joan d'Arc, 4 yrs., $127.50, N. W. Sharp; Jaqueline, 4 yrs., $207.50, Mr. Wilson; Galswintha, 3½ yrs., $150, Wilmot Johnson; Clotilda, 2½ yrs., $105, N. W. Sharp; Sonnehild, 2½ yrs., $140, Wilmot Johnson; Fredegonde, 2 yrs., $105, Mr. Webster; Brunehaut, 2 yrs., $105, Mr. Crozier; Rotrude, 2 yrs., $77.50, do.; Ermengarde, 19 mos., $90, Mr. Webster; Clemence, 14 mos., $80. C. M. Hawkins; Canary, 13 yrs., $62 50, Capt. Ellis; Imp. Medora, 4 yrs., $85, Carter Brown; My Dear, 1 yr, $105, Mr. Oliver; Sylphide, 8 mos., $86, Samuel Hopkins; Sheba, 4 mos., $65, Carter Brown; Aspasia, 4 mos., $62 50, Samuel Hopkins; Heifer ——, 3 yrs., $50, Jas. B. Councilman;—44 head, aggregating $4,467, averaging $101.52.

One Devon Bull, Senator, sold for $25, and two Devon Cows, with calves, for $65 and $75. One Jersey Cow, Candour, 10 yrs. old, too fat to breed, sold for $57.50. Three yoke of Devon Oxen sold for $135, $120 and $165, and nine mules at figures varying from $37.50 to $210.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Mr. McHenry having rented his farm, intends now to sell the Jersey cattle which he had reserved, and that the sale will take place early in May, either at New York or Philadelphia.

Mr. Coffin's Sale of Short-horns.

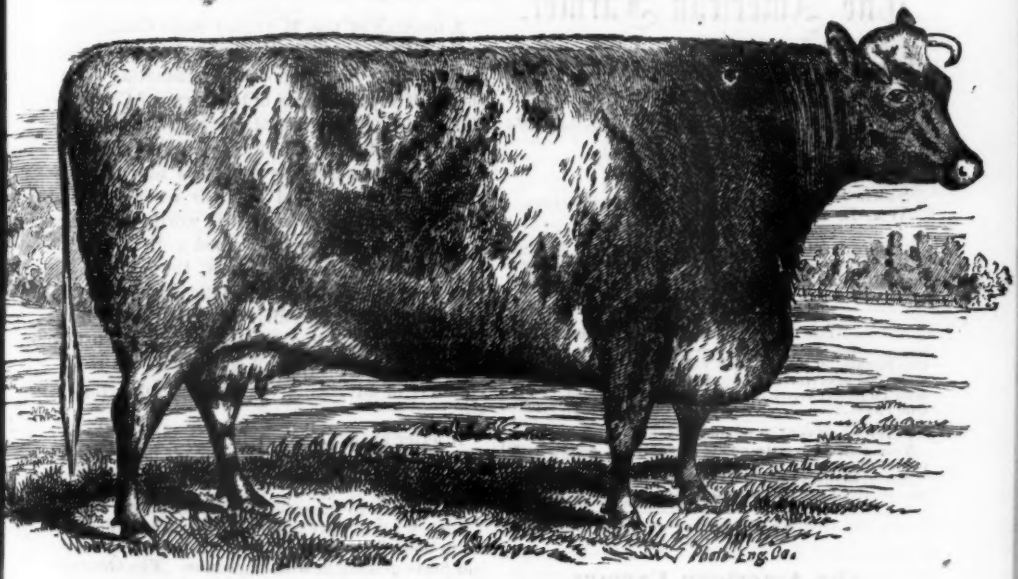
The sale of the Muirkirk herd, which will be an event in the history of improved stock in Maryland, will take place, as will be remembered, on the 13th instant. The occasion will attract the largest attendance probably ever brought together for a similar purpose in this State. The *National Live Stock Journal* for April says of this herd, that it has been collected with great care, and consists of animals imported from leading breeders in England, or purchased from the best American herds, and their descendants. Of the cow *Masterpiece*, a portrait of which is given elsewhere, the same paper says:

"She belongs to the popular Gwynn family now so generally sought after on both sides the water, and that Mr. Coffin's Gwynns are exceedingly well bred, the upper crosses being generally by Bates bulls."

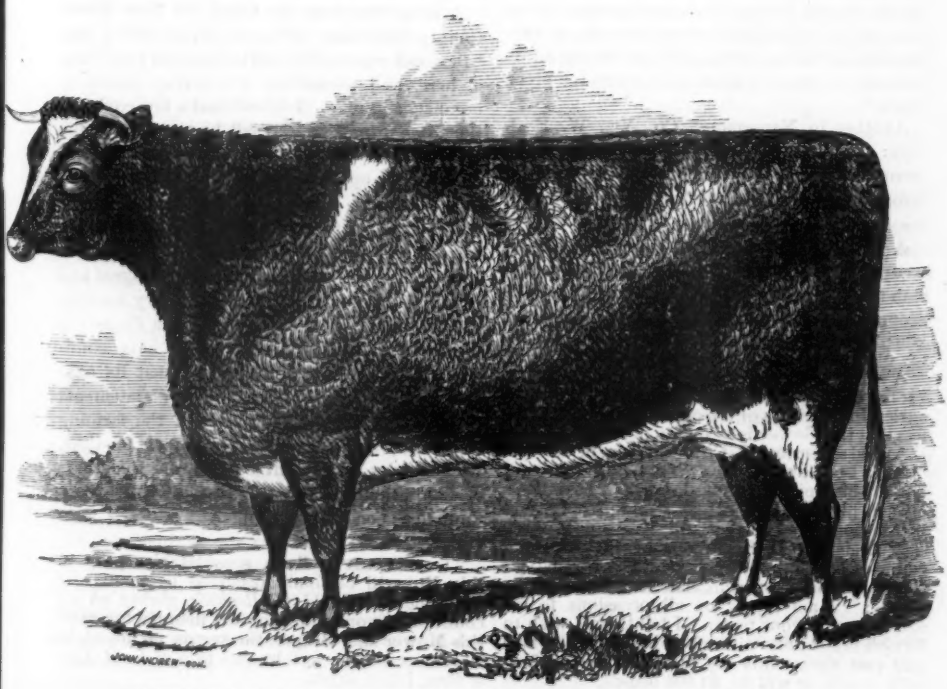
Of the Elvinas (of one of which, Elvina 3d, we also give a portrait,) the *Journal* says:

"They spring from a very fine cow, bred by Jas. O. Sheldon, and by *5th Duke of Geneva* (19,614) and that they are a family full of such rich blood that they may well be highly prized."

We hope that many readers of the *Farmer* will be present at this sale. The opportunity of seeing together so many animals of such high breeding is one which will not be likely soon to be offered in our borders. That there will also be a chance to find some bargains in the animals sold cannot be doubted. Some of the females will doubtless bring high prices, but the bulls are less desirable, and it is not beyond a reasonable probability that young ones of the most valuable strains will go off at extremely moderate prices. The fortunate purchasers of such animals will find themselves possessed of the means of improving the stock of a wide expanse of territory, and will contribute in this way to the general welfare of their neighborhood, whilst they can largely add to the returns which their own cattle will bring them. Catalogues can be had at the office of the *American Farmer*.



MASTERPIECE, at 7 Years—Property of Charles F. Coffin, Muirkirk, Md.



ELVINA 3d, at 3 Years—Property of Charles E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Md.

The American Farmer.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH

BY SAML. SANDS & SON,

9 *North street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.*
(*sign of the Golden Plow.*)

SAML. SANDS, WM. B. SANDS, } Editors and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 a year, in advance. To Clubs of five or more, $1.00 each. For $10, eleven copies will be sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 *Mo.*	3 *Mo.*	6 *Mo.*	1 *Year.*
One Square, 10 lines.....	$ 1.50	$ 4.00	$ 7.00	$ 12.00
Quarter Page.....	6.00	15.00	22.50	35.00
Half Page.....	12.00	25.00	40.00	70.00
One Page.....	20.00	45.00	75.00	130.00

Cover Pages subject to special contract.
Transient Advertisements payable in advance—all others quarterly.
Advertisements should reach us by the 20th of the month, to secure insertion in the succeeding issue.

MAY 1, 1874.

The American Farmer.

A subscriber, T. A. H., in Kent Co., Md., in sending his subscription, says: "I have no excuse to offer for not having been more prompt in my payment of subscription except the one of carelessness, to which I plead guilty, as among all the agricultural papers I take I give yours the precedence."

Another in Nansemond Co., Va., W. E. J., says: "My nearest post office is 15 miles, which accounts for my not sending my subscription before. I expect to subscribe as long as I live to the *Farmer*."

A friend, M. D. S., in Caldwell Co., N. C., writes: "The inclosed is an addition to the club that I sent you. The old *Farmer* is gaining ground in this county; those of my neighbors who read it speak very highly of it, and as for my own part, I could not do without it."

A subscriber away up in Vt., A. O. B., writes: "I have an extensive acquaintance with the agricultural papers of the country, and must confess that the *Farmer* is second to none of its class."

An old subscriber, J. C., in Camden, S. C., says: "I wish I could send you a list of new subscribers, but at this time I cannot do so, as I have been out but little of late. Health and prosperity to you in your good enterprise."

A friend, R. L. S., in one of the tidewater counties of Va., who each year has worked for the extension of our circulation in his vicinity, writes: "I am trying on all occasions to get subscribers to your paper. I tell them I wish to furnish my county with a hundred copies, which will cost the county say $100, and be intrinsically worth, or will do, $1,000 benefit."

The Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

A meeting of the Maryland State Committee was held in this city last month. We have seen nothing of public importance emanating from them. The proceedings of the Farmers' Convention, which are published elsewhere, show the fraternal feelings which the intelligent farmers of Maryland entertain towards this new organization in our land, and by their resolution, so fully discussed, endorse them as worthy of being considered co-laborers in the good work in which, as the other resolutions show, the farmers of Maryland are now engaged, in the promotion and protection of their peculiar interests. We will at all times be ready to give a helping hand, so far as it is in our power, to all classes that are truly emulous of advancing the interests of agriculture.

A letter to the *Farmer*, from a subscriber in Colorado territory, asking us to forward some sample copies, says:

"I will try to increase your list of subscribers; I don't wish to have mine handled, as I shall have them bound. I am glad to see the *Patrons* of my old State getting in working order. The Grange in Colorado is a live one; it only started last December. It was the only thing the farmers in this country could do to save themselves from being ploughed under."

A subscriber near the Canal, in New Castle County, Delaware, writes us, (April 15th,) that "the head centre of all the Granges in California is here, and to-morrow a meeting occurs to organize a grange. I intend that a few copies of the *American Farmer* shall be present on the occasion." We hope that our subscribers will embrace the opportunity presented at all meetings of farmers, to show copies of the *Farmer*; the great need of the times is, to induce farmers to *read* and consider the results of the experiments and modes of cultivation of intelligent and practical men which are found in every number of our journal. The character of the *Farmer* is so well established, that the public have confidence in its statements, and know that its conductors have no *ax to grind* in any statements they may publish. The interest of the farming community alone is, and has been for a life-time, whilst under its present control, the sole guide of action, and we promise that it will so continue to the end of the chapter.

"THE CHAMPION."—A considerable space in this No. will be found occupied by an extract from the *Springfield (O.) Republic*, giving an account of the operations of the manufacturers of this Mower and Reaper, the agents for which in Baltimore are the well-known firm of L. H. Lee & Bro., Light street.

LEXINGTON STOCK.—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. H. Winter, of Ellicott City, Md., offering the services of his horse, "*Jonesboro*," a son of the celebrated Lexington, for the present season. Every lover of fine horses is acquainted with the character of this stock, and we are glad to find that one of the finest specimens of it has been introduced into this State, where he will no doubt leave an abiding impression, in the improvement of our horses. Mr. Winter we consider is doing a public service in having brought to our vicinity from the far West, where he was purchased by him, this fine animal, and it is to be hoped and expected, that the attempt thus made for the improvement of our horses, will be duly appreciated by the owners of this noble race. The record of *Jonesboro* is, that he started ten times, won six. Among these races, a mile heat in the road in 1.45¼; and the best hurdle race on record, 2 miles over 8 hurdles, carrying 136 lbs. in 3.51¼, on Metairie Course, New Orleans, April 11, 1868.

A SUGGESTION.—A subscriber to the *Farmer* in Georgia, writes: "Your paper is of great interest to me. I have tried, and will continue to try, to extend its circulation. The cry, however, is '*no money*,' though any man by taking the *Farmer* will save in a month enough to pay the subscription over and over again. When will men cease to be 'penny wise and pound foolish?'" Will our readers keep this thought before their neighbors and friends? We hope all, during this month, will endeavor to give our circulation *a good push!*

THOMAS NORRIS & SON.—The advertisement of this well-known firm will be found renewed in the present issue. Special attention is called by them to a new farm and freight wagon, (Peter Schuttler's,) recently introduced here, which is said to be the most substantially built and cheapest offered for a long time in this market. An inspection of some of them leads us to believe this claim is well founded, and to parties in need of such wagons we recommend an examination of Messrs. Norris' stock. Here will also be found a general assortment of implements, including the *Acme* plow, invented by their junior, which seems to have met with great success.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.—The governor of Maryland has appointed to this office, T. B. Ferguson, of Baltimore Co., and Philip W. Downes, of Caroline Co. We have received a copy of the law establishing the commission, but have no space in this No. to give in detail its provisions.

ITALIAN MARBLE.—Every new branch of business established in a vicinity should be hailed with satisfaction, as the means of extending the prosperity of the people—and although not particularly of interest to agriculture more than to all other interests, we are glad to be able to allude to the success of one of the regular advertisers in the *American Farmer*, Mr. Hugh Sisson, of Baltimore, who has of late years so increased the trade in Italian Marble, that it is may now be said to have attained to gigantic proportions. Two vessels arrived at this port in April, from Genoa, consigned to him, loaded with this beautiful marble.

In the renewal of his advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. Sisson has removed, for the greater convenience of his business, to the *Rinehart Buildings*, recently occupied by the Furniture Establishment of Messrs. Harrington & Mills, on Baltimore street, near North,—the latter firm, also regular advertisers of this paper, having removed higher up the street, to Nos. 206 and 208, near Charles. Both these firms are among the most successful, prosperous and extensive in their respective lines in the country, and they have doubtless experienced the advantages of advertising in a journal which reaches *every section* of country, and is not confined to one locality, by the annual renewal of their cards in our paper, which will be found in our advertising pages for this month. Mr. Sisson, it will be remembered, built the Capitol at Columbia, S. C., probably the finest building in the South—and many of our most elaborate and splendid public and private buildings have been erected by him.

R. SINCLAIR & CO.—This old-established house, it will be seen, renews in our advertising supplement its advertisement of all kinds of farm implements and machinery. Their productions are widely and favorably known, as evinced by a correspondent's letter in this number of the *Farmer*, who, writing from Alabama, says their Propeller Straw and Fodder Cutter is the best one he has ever seen, and advises all farmers who need a good cutter to buy one of Sinclair's.

THE CHAMPION TOBACCO COUNTY.—Daviess Co., Ky., produced in 1872, 12,027,000 lbs., which at the average price, leaf, lugs and trash, 7¼ cts. ℔ lb., amounted to $702,025 for the crop. This is supposed to be the largest amount raised in any one county in the United States.

SEWING MACHINES.—Among the other advertisements in this number of sewing machines, will be found one of the well-known house of Grover & Baker.

The Agricultural Interest in the Maryland Legislature.

The session closed by limitation on the 6th ulto., and the result of its deliberations on the agricultural interests of the State are graphically presented by the correspondent at the seat of government of one of our city dailies, the *American*, in his review of the result of its deliberations. We fear the amendment to the bill which was asked for by the committee of our State Agricultural Society for the preservation of sheep, which permits every householder to keep one dog free of taxation, will interfere with the full efficiency of the act. Still, let us be thankful for what has been done, under the adverse circumstances against which the committee had to contend, and that, too, from a quarter which should have been the foremost to render efficient aid to their efforts—this, and other measures vitally affecting the interests of agriculture, will be so fully discussed in the clubs and granges of the State, before another session, that the candidates for the legislature will be glad to define their positions as favorable to progress, before they will receive the support of the tax-payers of any party for a seat in that body. The correspondent alluded to says:

"The agricultural interests received comparatively very little attention from the present Legislature, although the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association had a deputation at Annapolis almost all the time, pressing various matters upon the attention of the members. General George H. Steuart, the chairman of the committee, came to be one of the most familiar objects in the lobbies, as he bustled about with a big roll of papers under his arm. The subjects on which legislation was especially desired were immigration, sheep husbandry, vagrant stock, and country roads. If it had not been for Senator Earle's scheme on the subject of immigration, the Association would probably have gotten their bill through. This bill, which was put in the care of Senator Stevens, was carried down with the ignominious defeat of Senator Earle's bill by Senator Dan Field's ruthless sarcasm. The whole subject was covered with such ridicule that General Steuart, although he labored very earnestly, could not get a bill through to have a commission appointed by the Governor, although not a dollar's worth of appropriation was asked, it being the intention of the supporters of the measure to carry it on by private enterprise, only asking from the State its official sanction. In regard to roads, a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to employ competent civil engineers for the construction and repair of roads was passed. A bill to enable sheep owners to recover damages for sheep killed or injured by dogs was not acted upon. A bill introduced by Senator Davis was passed, declaring that owners of stock must keep it in their own enclosures, and enjoining officers of the law to enforce this law as other laws are enforced.

The passage of the dog law, introduced by Senator Walsh, occupied the closing hours of the session of the House. It provides that the County Commissioners shall lay an annual tax upon dogs at a rate not less than one dollar for males and two dollars for females, except in Talbot and Harford counties, where the tax shall be one dollar each. The County Commissioners shall divide their respective counties into constabulary districts, according to the number of constables, and it shall be the duty of the constables in each district to annually enumerate and assess the dogs at the rate prescribed, paying the tax collected into the County Treasury, and the official bonds of the constables shall be liable for any default. The amount collected, after deducting a commission of 25 per cent. to the constable and other expenses, shall go to the school fund. Every householder, however, shall be entitled to keep one male dog free of taxation. The County Commissioners are to furnish the constables with metal tags, with the year and the sex of the dog on them. These tags are to be worn by all dogs taxed or exempted, and if any shall be found at large off the owner's premises without a tag, it shall be the duty of the constable to kill it, and for each dog killed he shall receive fifty cents. Any person may kill any dog which may be caught killing or worrying sheep, either on his own premises or that of another. Any person maliciously removing a tag from a dog, shall be fined fifteen dollars. In case of the loss of a tag a duplicate may be furnished for ten cents, on giving satisfactory evidence of the payment of the tax. The neglect of any constable to perform the duties required, shall be sufficient cause for forfeiture of office, and the County Commissioners are directed to immediately remove for neglect. Baltimore city, Cecil, Dorchester, Wicomico, Montgomery, Allegany, Kent, Worcester and Caroline counties, were exempted from the provisions of the law."

THE HUDSON CORN.—Dr. J. V. Wallace, of Cecil Co., Md., in forwarding us a list of subscribers and the cash therefor, writes us as follows:

"You were kind enough last spring to forward me a quart of "Hudson Corn." I planted 800 hills; the worms, crows, chickens, &c., left me 700 *stalks*, which, having been planted 3½ by 4 feet, was equivalent to about one-tenth of an acre. It was planted on May 12th; a few days after there was a slight rain, but from that time until the 20th June, the ground never received to the best of my recollection a sprinkle.

"It was manured in the hill, with a compost of ashes, plaster, salt, hen, hog and stable manure, thoroughly blended, of which a pint or more was distributed in each hill. The ground was a piece I had purchased a few months previous for thirty dollars per acre, and had been exhausted by previous cultivation. My other corn was planted close by, and treated in the same manner. The yield from the one-tenth of an acre of the Hudson was *eleven* bushel baskets of marketable corn, and *one* of indifferent, which I estimate at the rate of fifty-five bushels per acre; while the yield from the other was but thirty bushels. While I did not find any of it producing four, five or six ears to the stalk, almost all yielded two perfect ears. I purpose planting all my yield this spring, and hope, with a more favorable season, to do still better."

Baltimore Markets, April 25.

The quotations below are Wholesale Prices.

Breadstuffs.—*Flour*—Market quiet. Howard St. Super $5.25@5.75; do. common to fair do., $6@6.50; do. good to choice do., $6.75@7; do. Family, $7.25@9. Ohio and Indiana Super, $5.25@5.75; do. common to fair Extra, $6@6.50; do. good to choice do, $6.75@7; do. Family, $7.20@8.50; City Mills Super, $5.50@6; do. low to medium Extra, $6.75@7.50; do. Rio brands do., $8.50@8.75; City fancy brands, $10.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@5. Fine Flour, $4.25@5. Corn Meal, City Mills, $4.25@4.50; Western, $3.75@4.

Wheat.—Demand moderate. Market steady. Good White, 180 cents.

Corn.—Market dull. Southern White, 85 cents.; do. Yellow, 82@84 cents. Western Mixed, 83@86 cents.

Rye.—In moderate demand, with sales at 103@105 cents.

Oats.—Steady. Sales of Mixed Southern at 60 cents; Western bright, 62@63 cents; do. mixed, 60@61 cents.

Cotton.—Market firm, with good demand. We quote as follows: Middling, 17¼ cts.; low middling, 1 ¼ cts.; strict good ordinary, 15½@16 cts.

Hay and Straw.—Market firmer. Western Hay $20@23; Pa. and Md., $23@26. Rye Straw, $15@16. Oat, $14@15.

Live Stock.—*Beef Cattle.*—Market firm. Prices—Best on sale, 6¼@7¼ cents; generally rated first-class 5¾@6¼ cts; medium—a good fair quality, 4¾@5¾ cts.

Hogs.—Receipts large, prices ranging from 7¾ to 8 cents, net.

Sheep.—Market active. Wool Sheep, 6@8 cents; sheared Sheep, 4½@6¾ cents. Lambs, $3@5, for fine to good; and $6 for extra.

Molasses.—Muscovado, 83@88 cents; Porto Rico, 37@40 cents; Cuba clayed, 34@36 cents. *Syrups.*—Calvert, 68@70 cents; Chesapeake, 48@50 cents; Canton Sugar House, 27 cents in 1 hds., 30 cents in bbls.

Provisions.—Market dull. Bulk Shoulders, 7¼ cents; clear-rib Sides, 9¼ cents: Bacon, Shoulders, 7¾ cents; Sides, 10¼ cents; Hams, 14@15 cents. Lard, 10½@11 cents. Mess Pork, $17.25 ₩ barrel.

Potatoes.—Maine Jacksons, from wharf, $1 10; Early Rose, $3.25@3.50 ₩ barrel.

Rice.—Carolina, 8¾ cents; Rangoon, 7¾ cents.

Salt.—Liverpool Fine, $2.10@2.20; Ground Alum, $1.20@1.25 ₩ sack. Turk's Island, 37@40 cents ₩ bus.

Tobacco.—Inspections large. Maryland most in demand. A contract for Maryland and Ohio, said to be equal to about 10,000 hhds., has been awarded, at prices, it is said, less than those of last year, and some small lots are said to have been taken for account of the contract. We quote Maryland frosted, $4.00@5.00; sound to good common, $5.00@6.50; good to fine red, $9.00@12.00; Virginia common to good lugs, $5.00@7 00; common to medium leaf, $7 00@8 00; fine to good do., $9.00@10.00; selections, $11.00@14.00.

Wool.—Dull. Washed, 45@48 cents; unwashed, free of burrs, 25@30 cents; do. burry, 15@20 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Howard McHenry—Sale of Jersey Cattle.
American Farmer Office—Jennies for sale.
Grover & Baker—Sewing Machine.
Wheeler & Wilson—Sewing Machine.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.—Sewing Machine.
Jno. M. Griffith—Eggs for Hatching.
Frank Evans—Eggs that will Hatch.
J. O. Brown—Eggs for Hatching.
H. Winter—Jonesboro, by Lexington.
R. Sinclair & Co.—Agricultural Implements.
W. Whitelock & Co.—Vegetator, for Corn, &c.
J. Horner, Jr.—Bone Dust and Bone Meal.
Hugh Sisson—Marble and Statuary.
Harrington & Mills—Furniture, Glasses, &c.
Wm. Holmes—Silver-plated Works.
Thos. Norris & Son—Agricultural Implements, &c.
J. K. Taylor, Va.—Dwelling for sale.
V. O. Eareckson—Lumber Dealer.

Eggs. Pure Bred Prize Poultry Fowls.

BLACK HAMBURGS. HOUDANS. BROWN LEGHORNS.

These three breeds will lay more eggs and the chickens are easier raised and mature earlier than any other breeds known. Dark Brahmas, noted "Lady Gwydyr's" stock. Light Brahmas, "J. K. Felch's" celebrated pedigree stock. Eggs two dollars per setting, packed with care in boxes or baskets in cut hay, and in rotation as orders received. A few Dark Brahmas and Houdans for sale, $10 per trio. **JOHN D. OAKFORD,**
my-1t 83 North Street, Baltimore.

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JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING executed promptly, neatly and accurately. Estimates furnished.
AMERICAN FARMER OFFICE.

Where do all the Champion Machines Go To?

We are often asked the above question; and when we go through the immense shops where these machines are manufactured and see over a thousand men employed in their production, and realize that for six months, from December to June, in which the supply is finally put up ready for the harvest fields, a finished machine is packed and run into the warehouse every five minutes of every working day, we cannot wonder that this question is constantly repeated and followed by this other inquiry: will there not be an over production?

To satisfy ourselves and our readers we have taken pains to ascertain the car-load shipments up to this date, running back only to the first of the year. We find that 294 car loads, making fully 5,000 machines, have already gone forward to their destinations. In addition, many hundreds have been shipped in less than car-load lots. The season has now only fairly commenced, and from this date till the first of July, seven car loads daily will be forwarded.

A glance at the list given below will show how widely extended is the sale of this popular machine. Our faith in the future growth of this business is based upon these facts:

1st. The inventors of the Champion are determined to keep it ahead of all others by improvements adopted from year to year, after careful, patient tests in the field.

2d. The greatest care is used in the selection of the best materials, and the employment of the best workmen and machinery.

3d. Active, intelligent and persevering traveling men are sent to *all parts of the world*, to introduce these machines, encourage the sale, and look after them in the field.

The annual sale of Reapers and Mowers amounts to from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Our Champion friends expect, and we think they are justified in so doing, to push their trade to forty or fifty per cent. of this total number, and consequently feel that they can double or treble their present trade before reaching the ultimatum.

They now feel every assurance that the twenty thousand machines they are making will fall far short of the actual demand, and are already preparing for a largely increased production for 1875.

LIST OF CAR LOADS OF CHAMPION MACHINES SHIPPED SINCE JAN. 1, 1874.

Jan. 3, 1 car load, Kelding, Denmark.
Jan. 9, 1 car load, Schleisingerville, Wisconsin.
Jan. 20, 2 car loads, Wien, Austria.
Jan. 20, 2 car loads, Chicago, Ills.
Jan. 20, 2 car loads, Bremen, Germany.
Jan. 23, 1 car load, San Francisco, California.
Jan. 23, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Jan. 26, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Jan. 28, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Jan. 29, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Jan. 29, 1 car load, Jackson, Michigan.
Jan. 30, 1 car load, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Jan. 31, 1 car load, Plymouth, Wisconsin.
Feb. 2, 1 car load, Jackson, Michigan.
Feb. 2, 1 car load, Iron Ridge, Wisconsin.
Feb. 3, 2 car loads, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 4, 2 car loads, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 5, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 6, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 7, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 10, 3 car loads, Stettin, Prussia.
Feb. 11, 1 car load, Kendallville, Indiana.
Feb. 12, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 13, 1 car load, Jackson, Michigan.
Feb. 14, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 16, 1 car load, Louden, Iowa.
Feb. 16, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 17, 1 car load, Fredonia Station, Wis.
Feb. 18, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 19, 1 car load, Kewaskum, Ills.
Feb. 20, 11 car loads, Hamburg, Prussia.
Feb. 20, 1 car load, Sioux City, Iowa.
Feb. 21, 1 car load, New Sharon, Iowa.
Feb. 23, 1 car load, Anamesá, Iowa.
Feb. 23, 1 car load, Ossian, Iowa.
Feb. 14, 1 car load, Plymouth, Wisconsin.
Feb. 24, 1 car load, Manitewoc, Wisconsin.
Feb. 25, 1 car load, Muscatine, Iowa.
Feb. 25, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
Feb. 26, 1 car load, Howell, Michigan.
Feb. 26, 1 car load, Dunleith, Ills.
Feb. 27, 5 car loads, Vienna, Austria.
Feb. 27, 1 car load, Huntington, Indiana.
Feb. 27, 1 car load, Victor, Iowa.
Feb. 28, 1 car load, Attica, New York.
March 3, 1 car load, Strawberry Point, Iowa.
March 5, 1 car load, Joliet, Ills.
March 5, 1 car load, Milton Junction, Wis.
March 5, 1 car load, Antwerp, Belgium.
March 5, 2 car loads, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
March 6, 1 car load, Mendota, Illinois.
March 6, 1 car load, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.
March 7, 1 car load, Morris, Illinois.
March 7, 1 car load, Aurora, Ills.
March 9, 1 car load, Geneseo, Ills.
March 9, 1 car load, De Witt, Iowa.
March 10, 1 car load, Iowa City, Iowa.
March 10, 1 car load, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
March 13, 1 car load, Sigourney, Iowa.
March 14, 1 car load, Havre, France.
March 14, 1 car load, Marysville, Cal.
March 14, 7 car loads, Copenhagen, Denmark.
March 17, 1 car load, Decorah, Iowa.
March 17, 1 car load, Lima, Ohio.
March 17, 1 car load, Arcadia, Iowa.
March 17, 1 car load, Sacramento, Cal
March 17, 2 car loads, San Jose, Cal.
March 17, 1 car load, Stockton, Cal.
Jan. 2, 1 car load, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 5, 1 car load, St. Louis, Missouri.
Jan. 9, 1 car load, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 12, 1 car load, St. Louis, Mo.
Jan. 16, 1 car load, Wheeling, W. Va.
Jan. 19, 1 car load, Quincy, Ills.
Jan. 20, 1 car load, Vevay, Ind.
Jan. 22, 1 car load, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 24, 1 car load, St. Louis, Mo.
Feb. 2, 1 car load, Kansas, Ills.
Feb. 12 1 car load, Nashville, Tenn.
Feb. 5, 1 car load, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Feb. 18, 1 car load, Vincennes, Ind.
Feb. 18, 1 car load, St. Louis, Mo.
Feb. 27, 1 car load, Terre Haute, Ind.
Feb. 27, 1 car load, Nashville, Tenn.
Feb. 27, 1 car load, Sullivan, Ind.
March 2, 1 car load, Pana, Ills.
March 2, 1 car load, Vincennes, Ind.

March 3, 1 car load, Maryville, Mo.
March 4, 1 car load, Worthington, Ind.
March 13, 1 car load, Austin, Texas.
March 13, 1 car load, Paris, Texas.
March 13, 1 car load, Honey Grove, Texas.
March 13, 2 car loads, Terrell, Texas.
March 13, 4 car loads, Dallas, Texas.
March 13, 1 car load, Sherman, Texas.
March 13, 5 car loads, St. Louis, Mo.
March 3, 1 car load, Mattoon, Ills.
March 9, 1 car load, Columbus, Ind.
March 14, 1 car load, Russellville, Ky.
March 14, 1 car load, Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 14, 1 car load, Union City, Tenn.
March 15, 2 car loads, Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 15, 1 car load, Shelbyville, Tenn.
March 15, 1 car load, Columbia, Tenn.
March 15, 1 car load, Nashville, Tenn.
March 15, 1 car load, Terre Haute, Ind.
Jan. 8, 1 car load, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 17, 1 car load, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 20, 2 car loads, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 22, 1 car load, Allentown, Pa.
Jan. 24, 1 car load, Crawfordville, Indiana.
Jan. 26, 1 car load, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 27, 1 car load, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 28, 1 car load, Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 28, 1 car load, Alliance, Ohio.
Feb. 2, 1 car load, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 7, 1 car load, Harrisburg, Pa.
Feb. 10, 1 car load, Harrisburg, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1 car load, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1 car load, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Feb. 21, 1 car load, Muncie, Indiana.
Feb. 25, 1 car load, Shelbyville, Indiana.
Feb. 25, 1 car load, Schenectady, N. Y.
Feb. 26, 1 car load, Myers Mills, Pa.
Feb. 27, 1 car load, Palmyra, Pa.
Feb. 28, 1 car load, Quakertown, Pa.
March 2, 1 car load, Richmond, Indiana.
March 2, 1 car load, Pottstown, Pa.
March 2, 1 car load, Lyons, Pa.
March 2, 1 car load, Norristown, Pa.
March 3, 1 car load, Indianapolis, Ind.
March 3, 1 car load, Baltimore, Md.
March 3, 1 car load, Georgetown, Pa.
March 4, 1 car load, Hummelstown, Pa.
March 5, 1 car load, Lancaster, Pa.
March 6, 1 car load, Myerstown, Pa.
March 6, 1 car load, Schenectady, N. Y.
March 10, 1 car load, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 10, 1 car load, Baltimore, Md.
March 11, 1 car load, Huntington, Pa.
March 12, 2 car loads, Harrisburg, Pa.
March 13, 1 car load, Frederick, Md.
March 16, 1 car load, Waynesburg, Pa.
March 16, 1 car load, Kokomo, Indiana.
March 17, 1 car load, Schenectady, N. Y.
March 19, 1 car load, Pittsburg, Pa.
March 23, 1 car load, Frankfort, Indiana.
March 25, 1 car load, Logansport, Indiana.
March 25, 1 car load, Dayton, Ohio.
March 25, 1 car load, Burlington, W. Va.
March 26, 1 car load, Carlisle, Pa.
March 27, 1 car load, New Castle, Indiana.
March 28, 1 car load, Chambersburg, Pa.
March 31, 1 car load, Burlington, Vermont.
April 1, 1 car load, Lafayette, Ind.
April 1, 1 car load, Byers Station, Pa.
April 1, 4 car loads, Baltimore, Md.
April 1, 1 car load, Mt. Union, Penn.
April 2, 1 car load, Greenville, Ohio.
March 19, 5 car loads, Stettin, Prussia
March 20, 1 car load, Galva, Ills.
March 20, 1 car load, Pella, Iowa.
March 20, 1 car load, Newton, Iowa.
March 21, 1 car load, Woodhull, Ills.
March 21, 1 car load, Monroe, Mich.
March 24, 1 car load, Chicago, Ills.
March 24, 1 car load, Rochester, N. Y.
March 25, 5 car loads, Stettin, Prussia.
March 25, 1 car load, West Liberty, Iowa.
March 26, 1 car load, Ottawa, Ills.
March 27, 1 car load, Dunton, Ill.
March 27, 1 car load, Madison, Wis.
March 28, 1 car load, Grand Rapids, Mich
March 28, 1 car load, Bellevue, Iowa.
March 30, 1 car load, Appleton, Wis.
March 30, 1 car load, Webster City, Iowa.
March 30, 1 car load, Ames, Iowa.
March 30, 1 car load, Ackley, Iowa.
March 31, 1 car load, Tama City, Iowa.
March 31, 1 car load, Vinton, Iowa.
March 31, 5 car loads, Vienna, Austria.
April 1, 1 car load, Cayuga, New York.
April 1, 1 car load, Waverly, Iowa.
April 1, 1 car load, St. Peter, Minn.
April 1, 1 car load, Des Moines, Iowa.
April 1, 5 car loads, San Francisco, Cal.
March 18, 2 car loads, Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 19, 1 car load, Columbia, Tenn.
March 19, 1 car load, Shelbyville, Tenn.
March 19, 1 car load, Terre Haute, Ind.
March 20, 1 car load, Lexington, Mo.
March 20, 1 car load, Peoria, Ill.
March 21, 1 car load, Girard, Ill.
March 21, 1 car load, Vandalia, Ill.
March 21, 1 car load, East St. Louis, Ill.
March 24, 2 car loads, Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 25, 1 car load, Nashville, Tenn.
March 26, 1 car load, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
March 26, 1 car load, Louisville, Kentucky.
April 2, 1 car load, Lawrenceburg, Ind.
April 2, 1 car load, Burlington, Iowa.
April 2, 1 car load, Evansville, Ind.
April 2, 1 car load, Litchfield, Ills.
April 2, 1 car load, White Hall, Ills.
April 2, 1 car load, Mount Carmel, Ills.
April 2, 1 car load, Covington, Ky.
April 2, 1 car load, Aurora, Ind.
April 2, 3 car loads, Kansas City, Mo.
April 2, 8 car loads, St. Joseph, Mo.
April 2, 1 car load, Hamburg, Iowa.
April 2, 1 car load, Chillicothe, Mo.
April 2, 1 car load, Harrisonville, Mo.
April 2, 1 car load, Shelbina, Mo.
April 2, 1 car load, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
April 2, 1 car load, Laclede, Mo.
April 2, 4 car loads, Salt Lake City, Utah.
April 2, 1 car load, Brownsville, Mo.

Champion Machines.

By reference to the list of car-load shipments given in another column, we find that even at this early date our enterprising manufacturers have forwarded nearly three hundred car-loads of Champions, distributed as follows:

To Europe	50	car	loads.
" Illinois	42	"	"
" Pennsylvania	29	"	"
" Indiana	25	"	"
" Iowa	28	"	"
" Texas	10	"	"

To Missouri	27	car	loads.
" Ohio	15	"	"
" Wisconsin	10	"	"
" Maryland	12	"	"
" New York	9	"	"
" Tennessee	9	"	"
" California	11	"	"
" Michigan	6	"	"
" Kentucky	4	"	"
" West Virginia	2	"	"
" Utah	4	"	"
" Vermont	1	"	"
Total	294		

In addition to the car-load lots sent out, nearly one thousand single machines have been shipped to this time. Most of the single shipments have been the filling of orders for Ohio. The sale of Champions in this State reached the large sum of three thousand machines for 1873, and present indications are that the number will be largely increased for 1874.

The farmers of Clarke County, in which the factories are located, take about 200 Champions annually to supply their wants, the Champion having almost the exclusive trade of this country. We believe no other Reaper establishmant in the world has made so successful a beginning for 1874.—*Springfield (O.) Republic, April* 2.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established; abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising columns.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has recently decided the suit of the Florence Sewing Machine Company against the Singer, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Companies, involving over $250,000, in favor of the Florence Co.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A pair of JENNIES, 7 and 8 years old, same size, black and squirrel-gray in color. They are gentle; can be driven double or single; have been worked to the plow; are used now altogether under the saddle. The very thing for boys and girls, say 10 to 12 years old, to drive and ride. Are sound and well disposed. Price low, or will exchange for improved Sheep, Pigs or Heifers. Address Editors American Farmer. my-

THE UNDERSIGNED having, since the sale of 8th inst., RENTED his home farm, expects to sell, early in the month of May, at either Philadelphia or New York, nearly, if not quite, all of his RESERVED HERD of

JERSEY CATTLE.

For particulars apply to

1t J. HOWARD McHENRY, Pikesville, Md

AUCTION SALE
OF
THE MUIRKIRK HERD.

The subscriber has been retained by Mr. CHAS. E. COFFIN, MUIRKIRK, Prince George's county, Md., to sell his entire herd of SHORT-HORNS, on

WEDNESDAY, 13th day of May next.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

Mr. COFFIN founded his herd with animals either direct or strongly in-bred to Bates, Booth, Princess, Gwynnes, and other good strains, imported and home-bred. Having a personal knowledge of the Herd, I can recommend them to all gentlemen wishing good individuals well bred. The bulls last in use are imported ROYAL BRITON and LORD ABRAHAM, Booths; LORD MAYOR of the Princess tribe, and the extra good BATES BULL, 6TH EARL OF OXFORD.

Muirkirk is a station on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., 15 miles from Washington, D. C. Three trains each way in the morning.

TERMS:—Cash on sums under $200. Over $200, approved paper at 6 per cent., or a discount for cash of 5 per cent. No postponement, no reserve. Residence 200 feet from railroad.

Catalogues ready early in April, for which address owner or salesman,

JOHN R. PAGE,
Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

☞The Sale of C. C. PARKS, Esq., Waukegan, Ill., occurs on Wednesday, May 20. Col. KING's Sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday, May 21. mar-8t

FOR SALE,

A Handsome New Brick Dwelling,

WITH FROM 5 TO 50 ACRES OF LAND,

as desired, in Hamilton, Va., about 48 miles west of Washington city, on W. & O. R. R. No change of cars from Washington. A delightful Summer Residence, with modern improvements and conveniences. For Circular and Photographs, address

J. K TAYLOR,
my-3t Hamilton, Loudoun Co., Va.

A. G. MOTT,

40 Ensor St., near Bel-Air Market, Balt.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c.

If you want a superb harvester, buy our ÆTNA. At Pimlico, for three successive years, the ÆTNA won the first premium. Price of Mower $115—combined Reaper, with geared reel and dropper attachment, $165. The Wiley ahead of all competitors. We make all sizes of this admirable Plow, right and left hand and side hill. Also, the Miner and Horton, Empire, Woodcock, Plug and other popular Plows. Castings by piece or ton. Corn Planters, with and without guano attachments, $23 and $31 each. The best pattern of cucumber-wood Pumps, for shallow and deep wells. Several second-hand Buckeye Mowers for sale. Mowing machines and other implements repaired with despatch. A call is solicited. ap-1y

Splendid and Unparalleled

TRIUMPHS

OF THE

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machine Company,

NEW YORK,

OVER EIGHTY-ONE COMPETITORS,

AT THE

World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.

1. **The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph,"** conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.
2. **The Grand Diploma of Honor,** recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. **The Grand Medal for Progress,** awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for *progress* made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only *Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a *Gold Medal*, the highest award made at Paris.
4. **The Grand Medal for Merit,** for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. **A Grand Medal for Merit,** for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. **Medals for several Co-operators,** of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, for superior ability.
7. **The Official Report,** published by the *General Direction* of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well-adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

Further Distinguished Honors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR

OF

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,

Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for

WHEELER & WILSON'S

New No. 6 Sewing Machine,

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.

"The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.

"At the Georgia State Fair, a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No 6 Sewing Machines."

Principal Office, 625 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities of the World.

Eggs for Hatching,

From Pure-bred LIGHT and DARK BRAHMA FOWLS. Also, a few FOWLS for sale.

Address JOHN M. GRIFFITH,
my-1t 41 North Paca St., Baltimore.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from choice PURE-BRED POULTRY. PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS, WHITE-FACE BLACK SPANISH, HOUDANS, W. LEGHORN'S, GOLDEN POLANDS, &c., &c. EGGS *packed to hatch*, and warranted to be fresh laid. Send stamp for circular. **G. O. BROWN,**

Montvue Poultry Yards, Brooklandville, Md.

EGGS THAT WILL HATCH

And CHICKENS to sell, by an Amateur, to pay expenses. The most attractive and beautiful of all Lawn Pets is the varied POLAND FAMILY, with topknots as large as oranges, Jet Black, Pure White, Black with White Crests, silver and golden pencilled so perfectly. All PREMIUM BIRDS purchased at high cost. Also Black Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. Eggs carefully packed. Chickens to sell after July, at reasonable prices. FRANK EVANS,
my-1t No. 5 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

$20 SAVED **FLORENCE** $20 SAVED

The Long-contested Suit of the
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over
$250,000,
Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has *Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.*

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. *Florence, Mass.*

JONESBORO,

BY LEXINGTON,



Dam "Alice Jones," by Imp. "Glencoe," second dam, celebrated "Blue Bonnet," by Imp. "Hedgford," etc. Jonesboro is a blood Bay, without white, not quite 16 hands high, very handsome and very muscular. Will make the season at the farm of the undersigned, near Ellicott City, Howard Co. Terms $50; $2 to Groom. Payable at time of service.
my-1t H. WINTER.

R. SINCLAIR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements

AND

MACHINERY.

Also, Growers and Importers of

Garden and Field Seeds, &c.

DEALERS IN FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

We would call the special attention of our friends and customers to the following first-class Machinery and Implements, which we guarantee to be equal to any article of the kind made in this country, being all of our own manufacture. We name, in part, such Machinery and Implements as are required by the Farmer and Planter for the Spring and Harvest Season, viz:

SINCLAIR'S PATENT MASTICATORS, of which we make four sizes, viz: Hand, Hand and Power, and Steam and Water Powers. These machines are the best in use for the purpose of cutting up Corn Stalks and Sugar Cane.

SINCLAIR'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLORS, HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS, of which we make six (6) sizes, viz: Two light sizes, for hand power; two medium sizes, which can be run by hand or power, and two sizes for horse power. All of the above-named Cutters are our own patents and manufacture, and as such we can recommend them. Our 6-inch Small Hand Cutter is considered to be the best cheap Cutter made in this country. Price $16.00.

READING'S PATENT HORSE-POWER CORN SHELLER, with and without Cleaning Attachment. The Attachment is Sinclair & Co.'s Improvement.

VIRGINIA HAND AND POWER SHELLER, with and without Cleaner. The Cleaner to this Sheller is also Sinclair & Co.'s Improvement.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE IRON SPOUT DOUBLE-GEARED HAND SHELLERS, WOOD SPOUT HAND SHELLERS, several kinds.

SINCLAIR & CO.'S SOUTHERN IRON-BRACE GRAIN CRADLES, with Four, Five and Six Fingers. Considered the best Cradle made in this country.

SCULLY'S CELEBRATED CIDER AND WINE MILL AND PRESS, two sizes. They speak for themselves; in fact, they have no equals.

"ANDERSON'S" AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, for Cooking Food for Stock. The best in use.

PELTON PATTERN OF HORSE POWERS, several sizes.

"CARDWELL'S" PATENT THRASHER AND CLEANER, two sizes.

THRASHERS AND STRAW CARRIERS, several sizes.

BUCKEYE REAPERS AND MOWERS, all the different sizes and styles.

ADVANCE MOWERS, HORSE WHEEL-RAKES, HAY TEDDERS, HORSE HAY-FORKS, SULKY CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, HARROWS and CULTIVATORS, and all kinds of

FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Address, R. SINCLAIR & CO.,

may-1y. *62 Light street, Baltimore.*

Whitelock's Vegetator,



FOR

CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT and TOBACCO.

☞$50 PER TON. ☜$4 PER BAG.

The VEGETATOR is prepared from dissolved bones, and is unsurpassed in quality by the high grade manures of Europe. It is ALWAYS UNIFORM IN QUALITY, ALWAYS PRODUCES A CROP, and having been extensively applied for many years without complaint, we are entitled to claim the Vegetator as **A PERFECT MANURE.** Thirty years' experience in the trade, we think, gives us the advantage over all competitors in the preparation of manure, and we ask this to be tested by the side of any which can be procured.

W. WHITELOCK & CO.

my-6t 44 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

BONE DUST & BONE MEAL.

"The Standard in America."

Ammonia..... 5 Bone Phosphate of Lime..... 54

$45 Per Ton, in Bags.

MARYLAND SUPER - PHOSPHATE

And Tobacco Sustain.

750 lbs. Peruvian Guano. 1,100 lbs. Bone Dust. 150 lbs. Potash.

$50 Per Ton, in Bags.

DISSOLVED OR VITRIOLIZED BONE,

$48 Per Ton.

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, OIL VITRIOL (warranted full strength), MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF SODA NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
And other Chemicals for making Super-Phosphates and Fertilizers, at Wholesale Prices.

JOSHUA HORNER, Jr.

my 54 S. Gay St., Cor. Chew and Stirling Sts., and 178 Forrest St.

HUGH SISSON,

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Cor. North and Monument Streets,

Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

MARBLE & STATUARY.

The Trade supplied with MARBLE IN BLOCKS, or cut to size, at Lowest Rates.

REPOSITORY AND SALES ROOMS,

No. 140 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Between Calvert and North (Rinehart Buildings), where may be seen a Choice Collection of

STATUARY, MANTELS,
FURNITURE SLABS,
COUNTERS, TILE,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVESTONES,
CURB and POSTS

for Cemetery Lots, &c.

my-6t

HARRINGTON & MILLS,

Nos. 204 & 206 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Fine Furniture, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames, Curtains and Draperies.

We call particular notice to our large stock of **CANE FURNITURE,** embracing Chairs, Tables, Lounges, &c., &c.; being particularly suitable for country residences, and adapted, from its lightness and coolness, for Southern latitudes.

A large stock of Fine Furniture constantly on hand and made to order. may—1y.

MARYLAND BRITANNIA
AND
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

WM. HOLMES,

SALES ROOM..... .....No. 3 NORTH CHARLES STREET.

Office and Factory, Nos. 50 and 52 Holliday Street,

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☞ Repairing and Replating done as to look equal to new ware. may—1y.

THOS. NORRIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements,

Field and Garden Seeds, Fertilizers, &c.

Would call special attention to the following first-class Machines, &c.:

WESTLINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS.

AULTMAN & TAYLOR'S THRESHERS AND CLEANERS.

LEVER AND RAILWAY HORSE POWERS—most approved.

VAN WICKLE WHEAT FAN—Price $37.

AMERICAN CIDER MILL AND PRESS—the best—$40.

OUR NEW ACME PLOUGH.

Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Farming Tools. Fresh Field and Garden Seeds, Pure Ground Bone and other Fertilizers.

PETER SCHUTTLER'S FARM & FREIGHT WAGONS

We call particular attention to these wagons, which are of very superior make, and which we offer exceedingly low for cash.

CUCUMBER PUMPS,

WITH PORCELAIN-LINED IRON CYLINDERS.

We are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, the best and cheapest Cucumber Pumps in the country, to suit all purposes, from the small cistern to the deepest well.
Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

FOR HARVEST, 1874.

W. A. WOOD'S WORLD-RENOWNED

SELF RAKE REAPER,

WITH AND WITHOUT MOWING ATTACHMENT.

W. A. WOOD'S MOWING MACHINES,

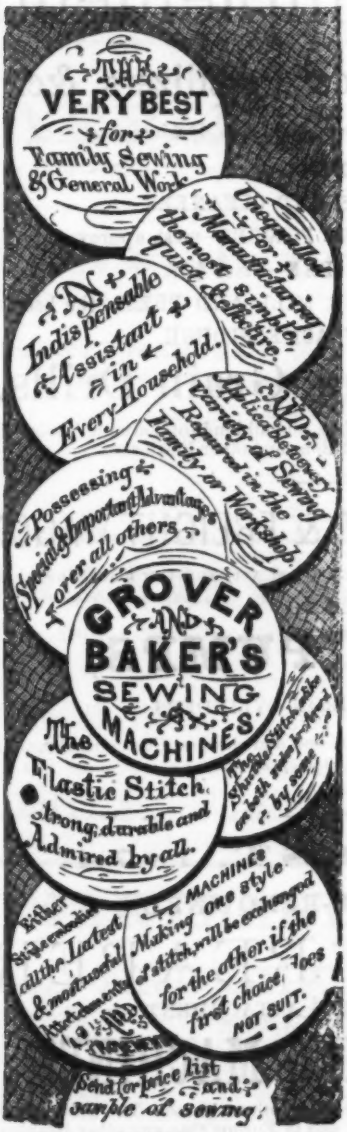
Universally acknowledged as good as, if not superior to, any others in use. The above Machines have taken more FIRST PREMIUMS in this country and in Europe than any other Reaping and Mowing Machines extant. Send for Descriptive Circulars. For sale by

THOMAS NORRIS & SON, Agents,

may-1y **141 Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.**

Grover & Baker

THE VERY LATEST AND BEST.



SALESROOMS
17 N. Charles St.,
BALTIMORE

RHODODENDRONS,

Camellias, Chinese Azaleas and Hardy Evergreens, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, with Roses.

For Catalogues apply to

S. B. PARSONS & SONS,

nov–7t **Flushing, N. Y.**

THORNBURG & M'GINNIS'

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER,

PATENTED 1873.

This machine spreads chip manures, fine barn-yard manures, and broadcasts lime, plaster, ashes and superphosphates; and also drills the same in rows any desired distance apart, taking two rows at a time, at rates of any quantity per acre down as low as one bushel. It also broadcasts small grains with fertilizers on lands too rough for the drill.

THORNBURG & McGINNIS,

aug-1y Willow Grove Springs, Woodstock, Va.

HUDSON CORN.

We have been appointed Agents for the sale of the celebrated

PROLIFIC CORN,

raised last year by Mr. Hudson himself, and by him selected for market.

PRICE $3.50 per bus.—DISCOUNT to DEALERS.

T. W. LEVERING & SONS,

55 COMMERCE STREET,

apr–2t BALTIMORE.

SMITH & CURLETT,

Steam Soap & Candle Works,

PERFUMED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAPS,

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES,

Cor. Holliday and Pleasant Sts.

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VIRGINIA LANDS.

UPPER JAMES REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

BY WILLIAM HOLMAN,

CARTERSVILLE, Va.

Who offers for sale upwards of 12,000 acres of land, lying in one of the most desirable regions of Eastern Virginia.

Catalogues sent on application. my-tf

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

The undersigned, breeder and importer of Berkshire Pigs, offers them to the public eight to ten weeks old, carefully selected, and at reasonable prices. Also for sale, four fine AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES.

CHARLES K. HARRISON,
"Annandale," near Pikesville, Md.

ap-2t

LEWIS TUDOR & CO.

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES a specialty in their season. We do a STRICTLY COMMISSION BUSINESS, therefore DO NOT SPECULATE. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. We thank our many friends for their liberal patronage and hope for a continuance and increase of the same.

No. 44 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. a-1y

FOR SALE.

HERD REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFERS,
From 3 to 20 months. Also,
IMPROVED WHITE CHESTER PIGS,
Three months old.

EDWD. F. JENKINS,
Baldwin, Baltimore Co., Md.

ap-3t

S. E. TURNER & CO.

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Dealers in WRITING, PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, TWINES, BAGS, &c., &c.

No. 3 S. Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, Md

july-1y

"THE CARROLLTON."



This new and beautiful Hotel, located upon the site of "Old Fountain Hotel," extended by an elegant front on Baltimore street, is convenient alike to the business man and the tourist.

It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing

ELEVATORS, SUITS OF ROOMS, with BATHS,

And all conveniences; perfect ventilation and light throughout, and was planned and built as a Hotel, new from its foundation.

Its elegant and convenient Office and Exchange Room, with Telegraph, &c., will at all times be at the disposal of the merchants and citizens of the city.

The location of the Ladies' Entrance on Baltimore street, and the beautiful Drawing Rooms connected therewith, will give to families more than the usual degree of quietude and seclusion.

The undersigned refers to his career of over thirty years as a Hotel Manager in New York and Baltimore, and feels confident, that with a new and modern house, he can give entire satisfaction to his guests.

To accommodate Merchants and others who visit Baltimore, the proprietor will charge $3 per day for the rooms on fourth and fifth floors, making the difference on account of the elevation. Ordinary transient rates for lower floors, $4 per day.

R. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BALTIMORE, Md. [nov-1y]

ANDREW COE,

Originator and Sole Manufacturer of ANDREW COE'S and COE'S

Original Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.

Office, 172 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.

PRICE $50 PER TON,

apr-1t Put Up in Strong Bags.

V. O. EARECKSON,

LUMBER DEALER,

West Falls Avenue, first Yard South of Pratt St. Bridge.

Building Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Palings,

FENCING, &c.

LIME, BRICKS, SASH, DOORS AND MILL WORK

may-1y AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

THE

Celebrated Clothiers

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings, &c. &c.

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

oct-1y **165 and 167 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.**

ALFRED H. REIP. J. HENRY REIP.

REIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,

And dealers in Wooden Ware and Housekeeping Articles. Agents for the Downer Mineral Sperm Oil.

335 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

feb-1y **BALTIMORE.**

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE

No. 1 GROUND PLASTER

C. S. & E. B. FREY,

No. 18 HARFORD AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

And dealers in Corn Husks. Always buying and pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE

FOR CORN HUSKS. feb 12t

TO FARMERS AND TRUCKERS.

COTTON. CORN. POTATOES. OATS.

HORNER'S MARYLAND SUPER-PHOSPHATE, MADE FROM MOST CONCENTRATED MATERIALS.

Best Peruvian Guano	750 lbs.
Bone Dust and Concentrated Animal Matter	1,100 lbs.
Muriate of Potash	150 lbs.
	2,000 lbs.

The constantly increasing sales in localities where dearer compounds have been used, prove its superiority over all others.

☞ Fine drilling condition, in bags, **$30 per ton.**

TOBACCO SUSTAIN and LAND RENEWER.

It gives vigor to the young plant, promotes its rapid growth, and insures, in the matured crop, a thickened, heavy leaf.

It is prepared similarly to the Maryland, except that it contains much more potash and other Tobacco-forming properties. ☞ **$30 PER TON.**

JOSHUA HORNER, JR.

54 S. Gay St., 178 Forrest St. and Cor. Chew & Stirling Sts., Baltimore.

apr-3m

J. M. RHODES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RHODES' STANDARD AMMONIATED

AND

Pure Dissolved Bone Phosphates,

AND DEALERS IN

PERUVIAN GUANO.

OFFICE, 80 SOUTH ST.

JNO. M. RHODES & CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ **A Liberal Discount to Dealers.**

ap-3t

SOLUBLE
SEA ISLAND GUANO.

LONG GREEN, Baltimore Co., Md., November 18, 1872.

R. W. L. RASIN & Co.

Gentlemen :—I am pleased to bear testimony to the satisfactory results obtained from the Soluble Sea Island Guano purchased of you last spring. I have used it on corn, potatoes and vegetables with entire satisfaction. On part of my potatoes I used Peruvian Guano and Bone in much larger quantity than Sea Island Guano, but in the growth and yield the difference was very marked in favor of the Sea Island. I do most confidently recommend the use of it to the farming community, and should the standard be maintained I feel confident you will soon find ready sale for it in large quantities. Very respectfully, your friend, &c.,

SAMUEL M. RANKIN.

The Best Guano on the Market. Ahead of Best Peruvian.

NEWSOM'S DEPOT, Southampton Co., December 6, 1873.

Gentlemen :—I hereby certify that the Soluble Sea Island Guano is the best Guano in the market for cotton, corn, potatoes and melons, and is far ahead of the best Peruvian Guano. Will want three tons next year. Yours truly,

DR. J. H. GRIFFIN.

My Neighbors will bear Testimony with me.

BOYKIN'S DEPOT, Va., October 4, 1873.

Gentlemen :—Yours in reference to the Sea Island Guano I purchased of you last spring is received and noticed. I regard it as a No. 1 fertilizer, and my neighbors bear will testimony with me. I applied it under cotton, corn and sweet potatoes, at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre, and am perfectly satisfied with the effect and result. I have had no rust, and the bolls continue in good state.

Yours truly, E. B. BEATON.

P. S.—If to be had, I expect to use the Sea Island next year.—E. B. B.

"I prefer it to any I have ever used."

November 20, 1873.

MR. BOOKER :—Your letter is just to hand. I reply I can say I am highly pleased with the Sea Island Guano. I prefer it to any I have ever used, pound for pound. I used it at the ratio of two hundred (200) pounds to the acre. I will make some 1,500 pounds to the acre of tobacco The crop doesn't seem to suffer from drought. It ripens yellow and forward on this land. I followed with wheat. It is looking fine. Respectfully, A. H. OWEN.

PURE OHIO GROUND BONES

at market prices, and

GERMAN POTASH SALTS

of our own importation, in quantities to suit purchasers.

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,
No. 32 South Street,
BALTIMORE.

jan-1y

TREES AND PLANTS.

Rosebank Nurseries,

Govanstown, Balt. co., Md.

We invite the attention of Planters and Amateur Cultivators to our complete stock of the following:

PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.

APPLES, Standard and Dwarf.

CHERRIES, Standard and Dwarf.

PEACHES, PLUMS and GRAPE VINES, together with other SMALL FRUITS of popular kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBS, with ROSES in great variety. A large stock of choice GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, and other bedding-out plants.

75 to 100,000 two and three year old OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE PLANTS.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL promptly attended to.

Catalogues forwarded on application.

sep-tf **W. D. BRACKENRIDGE.**

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIVE

FARM ON TIDE WATER, VA.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Northumberland Co., Va., comprising about 1600 ACRES OF LAND situated on the Potomac and Cone Rivers. All the Farm is River-bottom land, adapted to grain and grass culture, and particularly desirable for trucking and fruit raising—the soil being well suited for all kinds of vegetables as well as the staple crops. There are 1000 acres arable land, the balance in valuable timber of all kinds. Attached to the Farm are invaluable Oyster coves, noted as producing the finest Oysters of this section. There is a wharf on the property and three steamers from Baltimore and Washington land there every week, with the prospect of a daily line to Point Lookout, Md.—12 miles across the Potomac—upon the completion of the Southern Md. R. R. The time to either Baltimore or Washington only 8 hours. The Improvements consist of a good BRICK DWELLING of four rooms, smoke, dairy and poultry houses, barn, granary and corn cribs, and three outbuildings, of four rooms each, for laborers. The whole place is under good chestnut fencing, and thoroughly drained. The Farm will be sold entire, or if found desirable will be divided into parcels of, say, 50 acres, more or less. It is well situated for such division, and, in that event, will offer very superior inducements to purchasers. Terms will be made liberal. Parties desiring to inspect the land can take the steamers either at Baltimore or Washington, and land on the Farm.

For further particulars, address the Editors of the "American Farmer," Baltimore, or

DR. JAMES SMITH,

oct. Heathsville, Northumberland Co., Va.

M. PERINE & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Flower Pots, Stone and Earthenware,

POTTERIES AND SALES ROOM,

711 and 713 West Baltimore Street,

mar-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

	100	1,000
EARLY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.		
Fall sown	$ 75	$6.00
CELERY PLANTS.		
In July—Boston and Sealey's Leviathan	75	6.00
TOMATO PLANTS.		
Canada Victor, in May	3.00	
Trophy, from selected seed	2.00	15.00
Trophy, general crop from cold frames	75	5.00
Canada Victor and Trophy in pots (doz. $1).	5.00	
Arlington and Richman's Early	1.00	7.00
LETTUCE.		
Boston Market and Simpson, (fall sown)	50	4.00
Massey's Winter Head, (fall sown)	1.50	10.00
Hansen, (the original stock—orig'ted here).	2.50	
EGG PLANTS.		
May 15th—grown in pots—(per doz., $1.50).	5.00	
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.		
New South'n Queen and Yel'w Nansemond.	30	2.50
ASPARAGUS.		
Conover's Colossal—2 years—(extra fine)	1.00	6.00
CABBAGE.		
Spring sown plants of Fottler's Brunswick.	1.00	
Spring sown plants of Wakefield and Early York	40	3.00
Last of June and thereafter—Drum Head, Flat Dutch, Bergen, Drumhead Savoy and Winningstadt	30	2.50

We invite correspondence with those who wish to plant largely, as our prices in many things will be much reduced by the 10,000. The above are prices by express. For $1.00 per 100 additional we will mail the plants free of postage. As to the remarkably superior character of our Asparagus roots, we refer to Col. Edward Wilkins and R. S. Emory, Esq., of this place, who have planted them largely. Send for our Price-List of Plants for the Garden and Parlor.

MASSEY & HUDSON,

mar-3t Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

Eggs. Pure Bred Prize Poultry. Fowls.

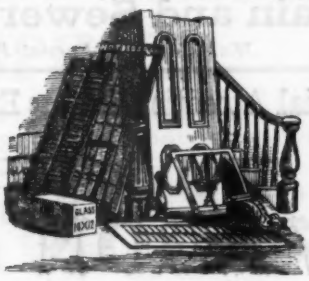
BLACK HAMBURGS. HOUDANS. BROWN LEGHORNS.

These three breeds will lay more eggs and the chickens are easier raised and mature earlier than any other breeds known. Dark Brahmas, noted "Lady Gwydyr's" stock. Light Brahmas, "J. K. Felch's" celebrated pedigree stock. Eggs two dollars per setting, packed with care in boxes or baskets in cut hay, and in rotation as orders received. A few Dark Brahmas and Houdans for sale, $10 per trio. **JOHN D. OAKFORD,**

mar-4t 83 North Street, Baltimore.

Jno. W. Wilson & Sons,

LUMBER DEALERS



AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Handrails, Newels, Balusters, and other **Building Materials**—on hand at reduced prices.

333 SOUTH EUTAW STREET,

Corner Cross st. [sep-1y] BALTIMORE, MD.

MORO PHILLIPS'

GENUINE IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

Reduced in price, and improved in quality by the addition of Potash. This article is already too well known to require any comments upon its Agricultural value. Thirteen years' experience has fully demonstrated to the agricultural community its lasting qualities on all crops, and the introduction of Potash gives it additional value.
PRICE $50 PER TON, 2,000 LBS. Discount to Dealers.

PURE PHUINE.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. Patented April 29, 1860. Manufactured by MORO PHILLIPS.
PRICE $50 PER TON, 2,000 LBS. Discount to Dealers. For sale at Manufacturer's Depots:
110 S. DELAWARE AV., Philadelphia, Pa.
95 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.
And by Dealers in general throughout the country. Pamphlets mailed free on application.
ap-1y **MORO PHILLIPS,** Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

MONUMENT IRON WORKS.

DENMEAD & SON,

Cor. North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

Steam Engines and Boilers

OF ALL SIZES.

DAVID'S PATENT PULVERIZING MILLS, for Guanos, Bones, Ores, Clays; also, Flour Making.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. ap-1y

BALTIMORE

RETORT AND FIRE BRICK WORKS.

GEORGE C. HICKS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLAY RETORTS, TILES, FIRE BRICK,

VITRIFIED STEAM-PRESSED

Drain and Sewer Pipe, Stove Lining, &c.

ap-1y *Manufactory, Locust Point, Balt. Office, 4 S. Holliday St.*

Special Attention Paid to Express, Business, Truck Wagons, &c.

WM. & J. H. LEONHARDT,

WAGON BUILDERS,

25 Saratoga St. bet. Gay & Holliday Sts., Balto.

First-Class Work Guaranteed. ap-3

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND RICH JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

American, English and Swiss Watches,

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JEWELRY,

CLOCKS AND BRONZES, LEATHER GOODS,

Fans, Opera Glasses and Fancy Goods.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
PREMIUMS FOR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FURNISHED.
BADGES AND MEDALS FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS A SPECIALTY.
WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

July-1y *Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md.*

For Tobacco and all Spring Crops,

USE

BAUGH'S

RAW  BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

This old-established article continues to give universal satisfaction, having the past year, in competition with leading brands, proved its superiority over all others.

Also, Ground Raw Bones and Bone Meal,

GUARANTEED PURE.

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO and Chemicals for making Super-Phosphates.

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

mar-3t **No. 103 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.**

To Corn Growers and Tobacco Planters.

J. J. TURNER & CO.'S
AMMONIATED
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

ANALYSIS.

Ammonia,	**3.18**
Soluble Phosphate of Lime,	**23.91**
Bone Phosphate of Lime,	**3.15**

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is

Richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates

THAN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER SOLD,

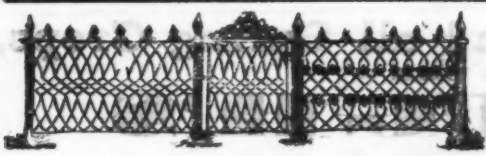
and is made with the same care and supervision as our EXCELSIOR, its only competitor. Uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags.

PRICE $50 PER TON.

J. J TURNER & CO.,

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

ap-1y



WIRE RAILING

AND

ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.

DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SIEVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND and COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

feb-1y **Also, Iron Bedsteads. Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.**

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Machinists and Founders.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Patent Portable CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Grist Mills, Horse Powers, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheel, &c.

No. 5 N. SCHROEDER STREET, near W. Baltimore street,

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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN and COUNTRY MERCHANTS!

FLETCHER E. MARINE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ESTABLISHED 1855,

No. 45 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

Dealer in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Butter and Cheese, Guano and other Fertilizers: also Lumber, Staves and Tan Bark.

Consignments of produce, &c., respectfully solicited. Our charges are only the customary commission and the legitimate expenses of transportation and handling in the city.

20,000 bushels of ASHES on hand.

FLETCHER E. MARINE.

oct-1y *No. 45 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.*

ORCHILLA GUANO, AA,

A TRUE BIRD GUANO,

Rich in Phosphates and Alkaline Salts,

From Orchilla Island in the Carribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, Lat. 11° 50′ N., Lon. 66° 14′ W.

Packed in GOOD BAGS, 167 lbs. each, 12 to the Ton, $30 per Ton, Cash.

B. M. RHODES & CO., *Agents for the Sale of Orchilla Guano,*

Office, 82 SOUTH STREET, below Corn Exchange,

july-1y BALTIMORE.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN FERTILIZERS.

GERMAN POTASH SALTS,

Imported directly from the mines, high and low tests.

Orders of Manufacturers promptly executed in deliveries to suit.

STOCK ON HAND FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Muriate of Potash, Kainit, &c.

Also for sale, GROUND BONE, guaranteed strictly pure, testing 4.112 Ammonia, 47.010 Bone Phosphate of Lime, GUANO, &c. PLEASE CALL FOR CIRCULARS.

TATE, MÜLLER & CO.

oct-1y *52 S. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.*

D. KNOX, late of R. Sinclair & Co. WILLIAM DICKSON.

D. KNOX & CO.

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, Trees, Plants, Fertilizers, &c.

Agents for DUTY'S WASHING MACHINES, CUCUMBER PUMPS, MONTGOMERY'S WHEAT FAN, "SUPERIOR" MOWER AND REAPER.

No. 2 Howell's Block,

oct-12t CAMDEN STREET, NEAR SHARP, BALTIMORE, MD.

Taylor's Rotary Engine,

(*PATENTED MARCH* 26, 1878.)

This Engine is adapted to any place where power is needed. For hoisting purposes, vessels, boats, &c. Some of its advantages are: First—Simplicity. Second—The *small* space it occupies, one of twelve-horse power occupying only two feet square space. Third—It reverses INSTANTLY, turning either way at will of operator. Fourth—It has *no dead center*. Fifth—It requires *less* steam, consequently less boiler room for same amount of horse-power.

The Excelsior Portable and Agricultural Engine.

Heater inside boiler, (no freezing of pipes,) cylinder incased with steam, consequently using *dry steam* instead of wet steam. Has *more good points* than any *Portable or Agricultural Engine in the market.* STATIONARY ENGINES *of most approved styles. Return Tubular Boilers,* all sizes.

VERTICAL ENGINES AND BOILERS,

3, 5 and 7 Horse Power—simple, durable and cheap.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

Adapted to *any mill site.* Built out of the *best material. Strong, durable and easily operated.* SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

DIAMOND STATE SEPARATORS.

We claim *simplicity, durability and capacity to do good work* in all kinds of grain, and with *any kind of power,* from two or three-horse tread, six or eight-horse sweep power, or a four or six-horse engine. First—Its separating the straw from the grain *is perfect.* It has no rakes or beaters. Second—Its riddles, which are *entirely different* from any machine in the market, make its cleaning of grain entirely free from straw, &c., and fit for market. Third—It has a feeder's duster which protects the feeder from the dust. Fourth—It is the simplest machine built; has only two belts, is easily handled and *runs lighter* than any machine doing the same amount of work.

Westminster Triple-Geared Power:

Simple and compact, runs light, has a quick motion, mounted on wheels or down.

IMPROVED HARMAN HORSE-RAKE

Is easily operated by a boy; does not dig and scratch the soil, and in grass or grain has no superior. Runs light and is built in the best manner. We solicit a trial.

Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Will spread LIME, PLASTER, ASHES FERTILIZERS AND FINE MANURES, and drill in rows if desired. Will spread from 5 to 100 bus. Lime per acre, as desired. It is built in the best manner, and will spread as much in a day with a boy and a pair of horses as fifteen men by hand; while it has no equal in the evenness of its spreading. Every machine warranted. We have the most flattering testimonials of its utility.

HOMINY MILLS,
SELF-SHARPENING GRIST MILLS,
CORN CRUSHERS,
WOOD AND TABLE SAWS,
FORCE PUMPS,
PLOWS OF ALL SIZES,
MILL MACHINERY, &c., &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. AGENTS WANTED.

Address **Taylor Manufacturing Co.**
Westminster, Md.

Jan-1y



PENNSYLVANIA Agricultural Works, YORK, Pa.

A. B. FARQUHAR,

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the United States. It is furnished with improved Machinery, Foundry, Forging Rooms, Planing and Sawing Mills, Lumber Yard, &c., complete within itself. It is situated among the great Iron, Coal and Lumber fields, which form the basis of all manufacturing; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to these advantages, confident of meriting an extended patronage.

The following are among the specialties:

AGRICULTURAL STEELS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HORSE RAKES, PLOW HANDLES, THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.

HORSE POWERS.

The Horse Power is one of the most important implements, and probably the most difficult to keep in order; too much care, therefore, cannot be used in selecting the very best.

I have long made the manufacture of Horse Powers a specialty, and can safely recommend my improved Iron Geared Powers to be all that I claim for them.

FARQUHAR'S CLIMAX HORSE POWER,

For Threshing, Ginning and General Farm Use,

ranks first; being the result of many years' labor, "practice with science," and the expenditure of thousands of dollars in experimenting.

It is remarkable for its light draft, simplicity, great strength and durability. It is fitted up wtih as much care as a piece of cotton machinery or steam engine, and will last as long. The rule, the "best is the cheapest," applies with special force to Horse Powers.

THE PELTON OR TRIPLE-GEARED IRON POWER.

This well known power is noted for its strength, cheapness and general efficiency. Like the Climax, the gearing is all secured in an iron frame, and is uninjured by the weather. The pinions are made of chilled iron, and no pains are spared to make it a first-class, cheap power.



Improved Railway Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators,

Have been a specialty with me for many years, and those who favor me with their orders may rely upon getting a machine which will run as light, waste less grain, and give more general satisfaction than any offered.

PLOW HANDLES.

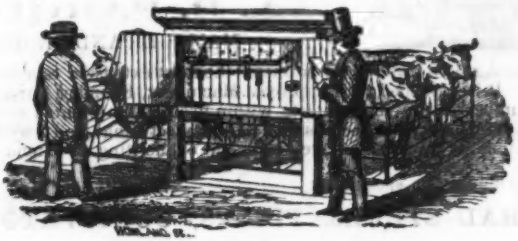
Having improved Blanchard machinery for the manufacture of Plow Handles upon an extensive scale, I can supply first quality Handles, side bent to order for any pattern of plow.

☞ For further particulars, address

july–1y **A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.**

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'



Hay, Stock and Cattle Scales.

CAUTION!

The well-earned reputation of our SCALES has induced the makers of imperfect Balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subject to fraud and imposition. If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.

☞ **Buy only the Genuine Fairbanks' Standard Scales.** ☜

STOCK SCALES, COAL SCALES, HAY SCALES, DAIRY SCALES, PLATFORM SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, &c.

FOR SALE ALSO,

ALARM CASH DRAWER.

Till-Tapping Prevented!



Every Drawer WARRANTED!

EVERY MERCHANT
SHOULD USE THEM.

Sold at all Fairbanks' Scale Warehouses.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

sep–1y **No. 166 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.**

STRATTON'S
GENTS' FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

DRESS SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

No. 161 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Four doors above the old stand and two doors below Noah Walker & Co.'s,

oct-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN C. HACHTEL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HACHTEL'S AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE, PURE DISSOLVED BONE, and TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

☞ These brands are prepared from the best materials which can be obtained, and contain in a soluble condition every element necessary to the growth of the plant and the formation of the grain. Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphates and Potash—always in fine dry condition for the drill. Orders respectfully solicited. We also deal in KAINIT, (Potash Salts,) which we recommend as a top-dresser for all crops, in addition to Phosphates or Bone.

dec-1y **OFFICE—14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.**

JAMES L. FREY. GEORGE E. BOWERS.

JAMES L. FREY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Spring, Hair, Husk and Cotton MATTRESSES,

Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c.

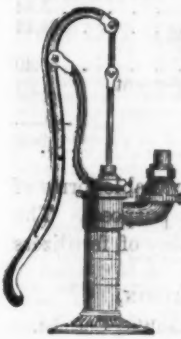
No. 84 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Between Gay and Holliday Streets, **Baltimore, Md.**

FACTORY—S. E. Corner Chew and Caroline Streets.

☞ Old Feather Beds Steamed. ☞ Steamboats, Hotels, &c., furnished at the Lowest Prices.

dec-1y



HUBBALL & DUNNETT,

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS,

6 & 8 N. Liberty St., and 171 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

Public and Private Buildings Heated by Steam or Hot Water; Plumbing of every description, with Lead, Galvanized or Plain Iron Pipe; hot and cold water; Hydraulic Machines, various patterns, simple in construction and durable, viz: Steam Pumps, positive action; Hot Water Pumps, Acid Pumps, Double Action Pumps, Brass and Iron; Water-Wheel Pumps, Water Rams, Wind Mill Pumps, Horse-Power Pumps, Steamboat Pumps for extinguishing fire; Springfield Gas Machines for lighting Country Houses, Hotels, Factories and Railroad Stations, &c., &c.

Having experienced workmen in our employ, any work entrusted to our care will be promptly and satisfactorily done.

We have the privilege to refer to the following gentlemen as to our capability to do the above work: Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Henry G Davis, Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Francis T. King, Esq., J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., Samuel G. Wyman, Esq., William G. Harrison, Esq., William W. Taylor, Esq., John Gregg, Esq., Wm. F. Burns, Esq., J. W. Allnutt, Esq., Messrs. Baldwin & Price, Architects.

dec-1y

ESTABLISHED 1839.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS and GARDENERS

Pure Ground Bone

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN BULLOCK & SON,

Factory: Washington Road, Baltimore, Md.

Store: No. 61 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.

P. O. Box 636.

PACKED IN BARRELS OR BAGS, $45 PER TON.

For the past thirty years we have been engaged in the manufacture of PURE GROUND BONE, our crude stock being gathered daily from the Butchers here, with whom we have yearly contracts. Having recently added additional and improved machinery, we are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and despatch. Would respectfully call attention to the annexed certificate:

BALTIMORE, March 1st, 1873.

Messrs. JOHN BULLOCK & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Gents—The following is the result of an analysis of your Ground Bone:

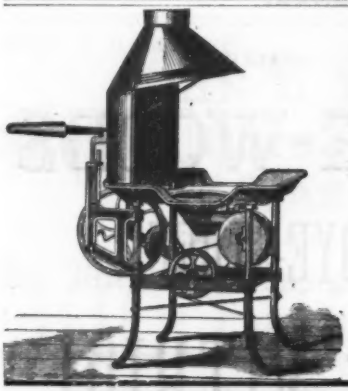
	PER CENT.
Moisture determined at 212° Fahrenheit,	5.44
Organic Matter,	39.16
Containing Nitrogen, 4.47 per cent., equal to Ammonia, 5.42 per cent.	
Inorganic Matter,	55.40
Containing Phosphoric Acid, 22.15 per cent., equal to Bone Phos. of Lime, 48.35 per cent.	
Alumina, Oxide of Iron, and Carbonate and Fluoride of Lime not determined.	
Insoluble Residue, 3.61 per cent.	
	100.00

I am pleased to state that this is one of the richest and most available forms of Phosphate of Lime and Ammonia that can be found for agricultural purposes. The per centage of valuable ingredients named is in excess of the generality of fertilizers now being offered for sale. Respectfully, &c.,

P. B. WILSON,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

oct–1y



Keystone Portable Forges.

FAN BLAST, LARGE OR SMALL. FOR HAND OR POWER.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE ONE, and save money and time by doing HIS OWN REPAIRING, &c.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List to

REUTER & MALLORY,

14 S. Charles Street, Baltimore.

ap-1y

BURNS & SLOAN,

No. 132 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BUILDING LUMBER AND SHINGLES,

ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.

oct-12t

PAINT! PAINT! PAINT!

THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT!

Which for DURABILITY, BEAUTY and ECONOMY, is unsurpassed by any other PAINT MANUFACTURED, and is already mixed for use, of all the different shades of color to suit the taste, and is equally good for wood, stone or iron, and will not crack nor chalk off by friction, and will preserve its color twice as long as the best Lead Paint. It is sold only by the gallon, and one gallon will cover twenty square yards of smooth surface two coats.

☞ Send for Circulars and sample cards.

R. & W. H. CATHCART, Sole Agents,

jan-1y 113 Thames street, Baltimore.

DANA BICKFORD'S

NEW IMPROVED

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

Perfection in work and simplicity of construction have been attained in this Machine. It knits both circular and flat web with perfect selvage edge, making a perfect hand-stitch. It narrows and widens, knitting heels and toes of stockings to perfection, with ribbed or plain stitch, and is a Crocheting as well as Knitting Machine. It makes all the intricate fancy stitches of the crocheting-needle better than hand-work. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and the rapidity of its work is truly wonderful—20,000 stitches per minute.

This Machine has carried the FIRST PRIZE at the Maryland State Fair, Maryland Institute and Virginia State Fair this Fall, and was the principal attraction at all of them. They are more valuable in the Family than the Sewing Machine. Price $25 and $35. Send for Circulars. Agents wanted in every part of Maryland. Liberal terms. Address,

J. A. HAMILTON, General Agent for Maryland.

may-tf 47 NORTH CHARLES STREET, Baltimore.

THE CHAMPION

EARTH CLOSET.

Having selected the new CHAMPION as being the very best and cheapest EARTH CLOSET made, and accepted the Agency of it, I am now ready to furnish the public with five styles.

No farmer or person living in villages can afford to be without the Earth Closet. Looked at in the light of convenience, comfort and economy, it is far beyond the water closet, having all the advantages of the city water closet and none of its disadvantages, being perfectly without odor.

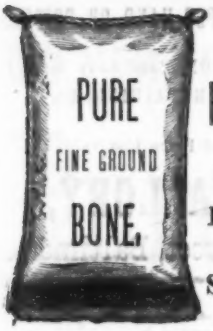
Send for Price-List and Circular to

J. A. HAMILTON,

47 N. Charles Street,

may-tf BALTIMORE.

R. J. BAKER & CO.



MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

PureGroundBone

AND

CHEMICALS

FOR

FERTILIZERS.

36 & 38

South Charles St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEALERS IN

DYE-WOODS

DYE-STUFFS,

OIL VITRIOL,

Glue, Indigo, Madder, Bi-Carbonate of Soda, &c.

Nos. 36 and 38 South Charles Street,

jan–ly **BALTIMORE, MD.**

WILSON & CO.,

63 SECOND STREET, BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

IMPROVED PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING

AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH ROOFING FELT.

The PLASTIC SLATE IMPROVED, as a roofing material, stands unrivalled. As a mastic it adapts itself to every SHAPE and SLOPE, NON–COMBUSTIBLE, IMPERVIOUS, NON–EXPANSIVE and UNDECAYING FROST does not CRACK nor HEAT DISSOLVE it, possessing all the advantages of a sheet slate roof without its joints and crevices Perfectly FIRE PROOF, and insures at same rates as slate or metal roofs. It is unequalled as a coating for RAILROAD and FARM BUILDINGS.

LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS.

It frequently happens that house owners wish to avoid the expense of taking off shingles and running the risk of uncovering the house. To accomplish this we recommend the use of the **ENGLISH ROOFING FELT,** which by far supercedes the common tarred paper. It has been proved by experience that roofs covered in this manner will stand for YEARS in places where other roofing materials have FAILED.

OLD METAL ROOFS can be covered with this material, making them to last many years, and more durable than several successive coats of paint, at half cost of a new roof.

FOR DAMP WALLS, as a remedy, it is unequalled and an entire success.

Orders for shipping promptly attended to.

WILSON & CO.,

No. 3 Rialto Building,

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JOHN D. HAMMOND. HENRY A. ANTHONY.

JOHN D. HAMMOND & CO.

Saddle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 361 W. Baltimore Street, opposite "Eutaw House,"

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A. E. WARNER,

Manufacturer of

Silver Ware, Rich Jewelry,

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware.

Importer and Dealer in

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c.

No. 135 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

FINE BRONZES AND OPERA GLASSES. SOLID SILVER WARE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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B. T. HYNSON & SONS,

Paper Hangings and Window Shades,

WINDOW AWNINGS, MOSQUITO AND FLY-NETS.

Wall Papers and Window Shades of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. Just received a choice assortment of different styles. Venitian Blinds made and repaired.

B. T. HYNSON & SONS,

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JOB PRINTING.

We have arrangements by which all kinds of Job Printing can be executed with promptness, accuracy and neatness. Persons in the country needing

Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies,

CATALOGUES, PREMIUM LISTS, HANDBILLS,

Or any other kind of Printing, in all colors, can have the same executed through this office in the handsomest style, and at the very lowest prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TERMS CASH. Address

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PATAPSCO CHEMICAL WORKS.

SYMINGTON BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL VITRIOL

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Works on Locust Point, } Baltimore.
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COE'S

AMMONIATED BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Manufactured by Andrew Coe.

WALTER HAMMOND.

General Agent, No. 64 South Sharp Street, near Pratt Street.

☞ALSO GUANO AND BONE DUST OF ALL KINDS. apr-3t

LINTON & CO.

Manufacturers of

MACHINE-MADE POTS.

Pots for Propagating Cotton Plants for Early Planting, Pots for forcing Jute, also Turpentine Pots.

These Pots are made with the most approved machinery from tempered clay. The quantities made by us per day are from 3,000 to 6,000.

We have always on hand a large assortment of FLOWER POTS Having improved facilities for the manufacture of FLOWER POTS. and giving the same our entire attention we are enabled to supply the market with an article, which for neatness, durability and cheapness we defy competition.

These Pots can be safely shipped to any part of the United States in lots to suit; also, URNS, BIRD BOXES and HANGING BASKETS.

LINTON & CO.

apr-1yr *Corner Lexington and Pine Sts., Baltimore, Md.*

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

I am now prepared to book and furnish EGGS from my imported and home-bred Partridge Cochins and Dark and Light Brahmas. Having bought in the spring of 1873, Philander Williams', Esq., (of Taunton, Mass..) entire stock of Partridge Cochins, consisting of all his imported, home-bred and Prize-Winning Fowls, which he valued very highly.

Also in spring of 1873, Jos. M. Wade's, Esq , (Late Wade & Henry) Oak Lane Poultry Yards, Phila., entire stock of Dark Brahmas.

These, in addition to my selected flock, give me a combination of the best blood, and one of the most valuable flocks of L. and D. B. and P. C. in America.

My mode of packing EGGS ensures their safe carriage.

☞Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Address, T. S. COOPER,

apr-4t *"Linden Grove," Coopersburg, Pa.*

MACKENZIE BROS.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND COACH FURNITURE,

Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Iron and Steel Carriage Bolts,
Horse-Covers, Lap Rugs and Fly Nets,
Saddle-Trees, Wood Stirrups, Gum Horse Covers.
Depot and Baltimore Agents for Philadelphia
Axle Works and Henry's Patent One-Plate Springs.

338 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

dec—1y **Baltimore, Maryland.**

ESTABLISHED 1885.

GEORGE W. WEBB,
GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

S. E. Corner Light and Baltimore Streets,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

☞ Every attention paid to neatness and durability in the manufacture and repair of Jewelry. Fine Watches repaired by experienced workmen. Hair Braiding in all its varieties. Orders attended to with despatch. dec-1y

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WE HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE MARKET, BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT. WE HAVE OVER **$100,000** IN MEN'S AND BOY'S

CLOTHING

AND GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

☞ And we cannot afford to carry them. Good times are coming, but we cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer time, any more than people can wear Summer Clothing in Winter time; and besides, we will not allow our stock to become old.

J. H. SMITH & CO.

MARBLE HALL BUILDINGS, N. E. COR.
dec—1y *BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK STREETS.*

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

BEVAN & SONS,

No. 70 HOWARD ST., NEAR SARATOGA,

Would call attention to their fine collection of MONUMENTS, TABLETS, &c.; GRAVESTONES FOR CEMETERIES; also a varied assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Marble Work for building. mar-1y

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PRINTING, FOR EVERY BUSINESS. AMERICAN FARMER OFFICE.

The GERRISH CABINET ORGAN,

In Imperial cases, with flexible sliding covers,

New style, and *Superior in Tone and Touch to all other Organs.* At very low prices. Send for Circulars and Price list to JAMES M. DEEMS, AGENT, *corner Baltimore and Paca streets*, over the People's Bank, BALTIMORE, MD. oct-1y.

SCALES.—Every farmer should have a pair of scales. We can furnish them to weigh a quarter of an ounce up to the largest hay wagon, on very liberal terms at the *American Farmer* office. jan-tf

BONE DUST---BONE FLOUR!

ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	3.69
Phosphoric Acid	25.49
Equal to Bone Phosphate of Lime	55.65

GROUND AT OUR OWN WORKS, AND

WARRANTED CHEMICALLY PURE.

Superior in quality, and in finer mechanical condition than any other manufactured in this vicinity.

Price $45 per Ton in Bags.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

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JOSHUA THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS & OTHER MILL STONES, BELTING,

Smut Machines & Mill Machinery, etc.

Prices Low and Goods Unexcelled.

Parties in want of MILL FURNISHING GOODS will consult their interest by sending for my Price List before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, General Agent for the World-Renowned

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

Sweepstakes Thresher and Cleaner,

HAGERSTOWN WHEEL HORSE RAKE,

CLOVER HULLER, Etc.

nov-6t

No. 35 North St., Baltimore, Md

JOHN C. DURBOROW,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

THE KIRBY MOWERS AND REAPERS,

55 Light street, BALTIMORE, *MARYLAND,*



55 Light street, BALTIMORE, *MARYLAND.*

☞ The KIRBY COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER with BALTIMORE SELF-RAKE received FIRST PREMIUM at Carroll County, Frederick County and Montgomery County, Md., FAIRS, October, 1873. The BURDICK INDEPENDENT REAPER with BALTIMORE SELF-RAKE received FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA at Maryland State Fair, 1873. The KIRBY TWO-WHEEL MOWER was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at Carroll County, Frederick County and Montgomery County, Md., Fairs; and also, at Leesburg, Va., Fair, 1873.

SIMPLE, STRONG AND DUBABLE.

POSITIVELY NO SIDE DRAUGHT, NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSE'S NECK. Extras and repairs constantly on hand. Send for Circular and Price-List. Also, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements, Cucumber Pumps, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c.

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FARMERS SAVINGS BANK!!

KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS.....$8,300,000.

ALL KINDS OF POLICIES ISSUED.

SAVINGS BANK INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

Every Policy shows its cash surrender value at the end of the First, Second, Third and every year of the continuance of the Policy.

EXAMPLE.

ENDOWMENT—At 30, $1000 payable at 40, or at previous death. Premium $88.23. Cash surrender value at end of first year, $77.74; at end of second, $162.15; end of fifth year, $440.02, or $1.13 LESS than the amount paid in.

Payable at Death or 75—Age 40, $1000. Premium $34.01. Cash surrender value at end of second year, $18; at end of third year, $35.56.

☞ We respectfully call the attention of the public to the above card, and can assure them that no other Company offers so great an inducement for the investment of their money where so large a return is guaranteed, and brings LIFE INSURANCE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

Parties desiring information or insurance in this Company will address or call upon the undersigned, who will take pleasure in furnishing it.

nov-1y **WM. E. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 22 Second St., Baltimore.**

GARDEN SEEDS,

Guano, Bone, Plaster and Fertilizers,

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD,
KENTUCKY BLUE,
And other Field Grass Seeds.

Lawn and Ornamental Grass Seeds.



BUCKEYE SELF-DISCHARGING HORSE RAKE.

AGRICULTURAL
AND
Garden Implements
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We invite the attention of Farmers, Gardeners and others to our complete stock of Implements, Seeds, &c., in which will be found all articles pertaining to our business. We make specialty of each department of our business in their respective seasons, and guarantee everything as represented. We have just secured a new supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the latest and best varieties, all of which are fresh and true to name.

We are agents for the celebrated "GUANAHANI" GUANO, which is being introduced in this market. It is esteemed by many as equal to Peruvian Guano, and sells at $40.00 per ton.

In our stock of implements we include an assortment of the very best in the market—among which are the "MEADOW LARK" MOWER, warranted equal in efficiency of working to any other machine in the market, and sells at $95.00; with self-rake attachment, as a combined reaper and mower, $175.00.

Buckeye Self-discharging Wheel Horse Rake,
Hand-delivering Wheel Rakes,
Bullard's Hay Tedder,
Hagerstown Grain, Seed & Fertilizer Drill,
Empire Thresher and Cleaner,
Champion Rye Thresher,
Thornburg & McGinnis' Lime Spreader,
Pelton and Railway Horse Powers,
Pioneer Stump Puller,
Steel Plows, &c.

GRIFFITH, BAKER & BRYAN,
41 & 43 N. Paca Street,
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PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE,
FORMED BY THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL
AND
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS
ON THE
West, Northwest and Southwest,
To PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI,
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AND ALL OTHER
PROMINENT POINTS.

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ON THE SOUTH TO
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THE ONLY
ALL RAIL LINE
WITH NO
OMNIBUS TRANSFER AT WASHINGTON.

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PHILADELPHIA and ERIE RAILWAYS
ON THE NORTH TO
HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, ELMIRA,
WATKINS GLEN, ROCHESTER, ERIE,
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

☞ Baggage called for and checked at Hotels and private residences through to destination. Sleeping and Parlor Car accommodations secured.

Through tickets sold and information given at company's office,

N. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert Streets,
At Depot N. C. Railway,
UNION DEPOT, CHARLES STREET STATION,
And PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE STATION.

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Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
B. & P. and N. C. R. R'ds.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
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Pennsylvania R. R.

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Southeastern Agent.

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☞ TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

1858



1874

Sixteen Years' Experience

By the Planters of Maryland and Virginia in growing Tobacco has convinced the most skeptical that

"EXCELSIOR"

HAS NO EQUAL

in growing and maturing that crop. It is now their unanimous opinion that "from the application of EXCELSIOR the crop is heavier, of finer quality, cures earlier, and is not so liable to suffer drought, as from the use of Peruvian Guano."

☞ We refer to every Planter in Maryland.

Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

PRICE $60 PER TON.

ap-1y J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

THE BABCOCK AND WILCOX PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS.

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

SAW & GRIST MILLS

MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & HANGERS, MANUFACTURED BY

POOLE & HUNT,

Send for Circulars { BALTIMORE, Md.

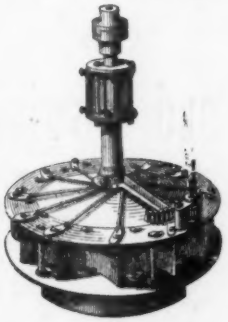
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LEFFEL'S

AMERICAN

Double Turbine Water Wheel

Power Pledged Equal to any Overshot.



OVER 6,000

NOW IN USE.

THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING

"HOWE"







SEWING MACHINE

HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUM!

AT THE

Vienna Exposition,

FOR ITS SUPERIOR SEWING & STITCHING!

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AGENTS WANTED in every County of the above States.

Liberal inducements and large pay to energetic men.

Wagons furnished and no Capital required.

Machines Sold on Easy Terms.

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